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RUBBER
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MUST REACH OUT

Japanese Do Not Want Their Immigration Stopped.

BRINGS INCREASED BUSINESS.

Opinion On Trouble With Hawaii.

Japanese Attack Foreigners—Mr. Asano's Contract for Steamers.

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—It goes
without saying, says the Jiji Shimpo
of today, that emigration and coloni-
zation are necessary for the develop-
ment of a nation. The spreading of a
race to all parts of the world is similar
to the extension of the roots of a tree.

Those which absorb nutriment from
all directions grow to be large trees,
but those planted in pots are barely
kept alive by the continual care of
gardeners. The present wealth and
power which England boasts of have
been attained from her colonies hav-
ing been planted in various parts,
each forming, as it were, a small Eng-
land, not from any special ability of
her race, nor extraordinary natural re-
sources of her land.

It is natural that commerce will be
developed and her navigation advanced
even without any stimulation on the
part of the authorities, while the in-
crease of the military equipment would
become necessitated, when any one
race shall spread over large tracts of
land, forming altogether a wealthy and
powerful country.

The population of Japan is increas-
ing annually. Whereas, there were only
37,450,000 in 1884, the number had
increased to 41,120,000 in 1894, thus
showing an increase of some 3,670,000
in a decade of years. As the popula-
tion of Formosa is some 2,600,000, it
will follow that a difficulty will be ex-
perienced in disposal of the overflow-
ing population unless territory as large
as Formosa be found abroad every 10
years to take up the increasing num-
ber.

Even considered simply from the do-
mestic point, leaving aside the ques-
tion of the extension of national in-
fluence, there is a great necessity for
finding an outlet for the population.
It is all the more evident that with the
emigration of Japanese abroad their
manners and customs will be trans-
planted and the demand for Japanese
articles will be increased. For instance,
the exports to Hawaii were only 25,000
yen in 1896 which augmented to 393,-
000 yen in 1895, or 16 times as much in
nine years, which abnormal increase
could be placed only to the emigration
of Japanese, as the amount of imports
had not changed to any great extent
except small fluctuations.

It has been argued that the Japanese
like a life of seclusion and lack also bear
perseverance, so that they cannot bear
hardships in foreign lands. However,
as far as experience has gone, the con-
trary has been the case. They are
bold, and do not fear to go out to any
parts of the world, they being found
now not only in Hawaii, San Francis-
co, Vancouver, Canada, Queensland,
New Caledonia, the Philippine Islands,
Singapore, Vladivostok, and many
other places, while they project emi-
grating to South America also.

In spite of there being troubles with
Hawaii, Japanese are going to proceed
there still, and even in the interior of
Korea, where the life and property of
individuals are not safe and many had
been persecuted by mobs, they engage
in peddling and other trades. At pre-
sent, no instance of noticeable success
is seen except in Hawaii, where there
are numbers of Japanese who have
amassed fortunes or become land
owners.

As emigration has such a promising
future, the Government should stimu-
late it and give protection to it. In
regard to the present Hawaiian trou-
ble, the Government, it is hoped, will
not resort to such an unbecoming re-
sult as twisting the arms of a child,
by rigorous negotiations with Hawaii,
although obstacles in the way of emi-
gration should not be removed. It is
also necessary that a man-of-war
should be sent there occasionally in
ordinary times, and not merely in cases
of emergency. In advancing the na-
tional power, or in disposing of an in-
creasing population, emigration and
colonization abroad are affairs of ur-
gent necessity to Japan and its Gov-
ernment.

JAPAN HERALD'S VIEW.

Doesn't See Much That Is Good In
Hawaii.

If we may be permitted to judge of
the competency of the band of usurpers
that seized the Government of Hawaii,
who took upon themselves to dethrone
and imprison the legitimate sovereign,
by their actions towards recent immi-
grants to the Islands, only a very low
estimate can be formed of it. Nor does
their honesty in conducting affairs, or
in giving their reasons for misconduct-
ing them, stand on any higher plane
than their ability and judgment. Nei-
ther do the discordant decisions of its
bench entitle its occupants to be

regarded with much respect.

From information that has been
published, a tolerably clear compre-
hension can be formed of the actual-
ities of the case, and both the Govern-
ment there and the emigration agent
here figure as blameable, but the Ha-
waiian administrators are especially
so. Without much question, the great-
er portion of the immigrants are en-
titled to compensation for what they
have been subjected to, also to recoup-
ment of expenses, and the Japanese
Government would be wanting in duty
to these of its own subjects, if it did
not procure for them what is due from
the Hawaiian blunders and manufac-
turers of false pretenses.

It is not difficult to understand that
reasons exist for checking immigration
from Japan, and that the Hawaiian
Government would be justified in re-
sorting to fair and above-board
measures for imposing some reason-
able check upon it, instead of resorting
to the shifty subterfuges to which it
has not been ashamed to descend to ac-
complish the end in view.

The Government here, however, may
be trusted to exact all that justice de-
mands, and its conduct will meet with
foreign approval, provided it be not in
excess of the actual requirements of
the occasion.

FOREIGNERS ATTACKED.

Japanese Assault Russian Consul in
Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—The success
of Japan in the war with China ap-
pears to have had the effect of inflating
the minds of the Japanese, giving them
exalted ideas as to their prowess as a
nation, so that individual instances of
disrespect for foreigners have become
pronounced. Upon occasion, when na-
tives are met with in the country by
gangs of men having little or no hesi-
tation to attack them, either with or
without provocation. The Russian
Consul at Yokohama, Prince Lobanow,
was lately assaulted by some drunken
soldiers, and in another case a much
respected citizen, Mr. Wilkin, was bat-
tered about the head with heavy wood-
en gets, and upon him several wounds
were inflicted. Both cases are now un-
dergoing official inquiry, but unless
strong measures are adopted to do
away with the evil complained of, for-
eigners will take to carrying secret
arms again, in self defense.

MR. ASANO'S WORK.

Proposal to Pacific Steamer Lines
Accepted.

YOKOHAMA, April 23.—The Asahi
says that Mr. Asano, president of the
Toyo Kisen Kaisha, held conferences
with the P. M. and the O. & O. steam-
ship companies at San Francisco, with
regard to the steamship service be-
tween America and Japan. He pro-
posed that the three companies should
each put three steamers on the line and
carry on the trade and that both for-
eign companies should withdraw one
each of the eight steamers now used
by them on the arrival of three steam-
ers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha about
April next. A telegram has just been
received by the authorities, stating
that Mr. Asano's proposal had been
agreed to by the P. M. and O. & O. com-
panies.

More Instructions.

YOKOHAMA, April 26.—The Gov-
ernment sent further instructions to
Minister Shimamura by the China,
which left for San Francisco via Hon-
olulu on Saturday, with reference to
the negotiations now pending between
Japanese and Hawaiian authorities.

Troubles at Home.

YOKOHAMA, April 26.—A political
association with the avowed object of
overthrowing the present Government
is said to be in process of formation by
certain politicians and some of the
Governors who have been deprived of
their posts recently.

Plague in Formosa

Owing to the spread of plague in For-
mosa, the Superintendent of Police has
issued instructions to the Yokohama
water police that, pending the enforce-
ment of the quarantine regulations,
they should keep vigilant watch on any
vessels coming from the island.

Fire in Yokohama

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—There has
been a disastrous fire at Hachioji, a
town in a silk district, 3,700 houses be-
ing destroyed and upward of 50 lives
are reported as lost, and there were
probably more, as several of the in-
habitants are reported as missing.

VICTORIA QUARANTINE RIGOR.

Cable Messages of the Emperor
of China Object to Emigration.

VICTORIA, B. C. April 30.—When
the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer
Empress of China arrived Tuesday and
went into quarantine at William Head
because two cases of smallpox were on
board, not much was thought of it,
though of course it was very incon-
venient for passengers having to re-
main in quarantine for 14 days, for
those were the orders of Dr. Watt,
quarantine officer, on account of small-
pox having resulted from allowing the
Northern Pacific liner Victoria to go
some months ago before her full time
was up.

There are 140 cabin passengers and
600 Chinese on board, and when the
steamer passengers were taken ashore
equipped and disinfected with a dis-
agreeable smelling bath, and their
clothes taken from them, it was all
right. But when the quarantine offi-
cers approached the cabin passengers
and said "Your turn next," there was
wath and indignation from the knee-
buckled Londoners who protested

against the audacity of the impudent
colonials in daring to offer to bathe
a real live Englishman. They even in-
dulged in threats of resistance, with
the result that 25 men armed with
Winchesters are now guarding the sta-
tion.

Not only this, but there is aboard
His Excellency, Chang, Ambassador
from China to represent the Emperor
at the Diamond Jubilee in London. He
is accompanied by a large suite of
gorgeously attired Chinese, and they,
like their countrymen, do not under-
stand Western ways, and look with
horror and disdain on an attempt to
put the Emperor of China by proxy
under fumigation. His Excellency has
refused point-blank to undergo fumiga-
tion, and not only has the Dominion
Government been appealed to, but Lord
Salisbury and the Chinese representa-
tives in London have been wired to.
Chang says he will go back to China
without proceeding to London, though
in that case he is likely to lose his
head for disobeying his orders from
the Emperor, and says, furthermore,
that if a hand is laid on him it means
trouble between Great Britain and
China, as the person of an ambassador
is sacred.

Things are in statu quo at present,
awaiting orders from the Federal au-
thorities at Ottawa. Owing to the
large number of passengers on the
steamer, the quarantine at the quaran-
tine station are inadequate, and with
so many women and children the pas-
sengers protest that coming ashore and
living in rough sheds for several days
will be dangerous to their health. This
station is in process of enlargement to
meet such cases, but it will take a few
months to do so.

SLAVERY STILL EXISTS.

One Peculiar Punishment for Theft
in Ruwaca.

Slavery is not entirely a thing of
the past in the French Congo, says the
New York Sun. White men do not
keep slaves, but domestic slavery ex-
ists all through that territory. Nearly
every free native has slaves, and often
slaves invest their little all in slaves.
They are truly servants of servants.
Often when a slave is asked, "Who is
your companion?" he replies, "Oh, he
is my nigger, master. I done buy
him." There are slaves and half slaves.
The slaves are bought from other
tribes for salt and cloth, and prisoners
of war are sold as slaves.

Twenty to forty native dollars will
buy a slave boy. The girls are a little
higher in price. The price is about \$5
to \$15 in American money. Nearly al-
ways the slaves purchased are child-
ren, because they will be more ob-
edient to their master when they grow
up. One novel way exists among our
people of procuring slaves in the in-
terior. They go there to trade with
salt. Salt is the most precious article
in the market some days distant from
the coast. To attract attention the salt
merchants leave their baskets of mat-
ters of salt by the roadside and ap-
parently go away, but in reality hide
themselves nearby. The native cannot
resist the temptation very long, and
soon some one sneaks up to take "just
a little bit." If the owner catches the
thief he makes him pay a slave or car-
ries him along with him as a slave.
Slavery is the punishment for theft
among the Lulumus, Beacca and others
in the interior.

Sometimes a small offense makes a
slave of the offender. For instance,
when the people go into the bush to
dry meat they often return with new
slaves. Each one erects his own dry-
ing rack and keeps the fire going un-
der it. Should any one pass this place
and make remarks about the smell or
look of the meat he insults the owner
and becomes his slave. One of our
former mission boys suffered this pen-
alty for his rashness, and, though he
was only 15 years old, he became the
slave of the insulted person. He will
be his slave until the man dies, and
then he may return to his people. His
people might redeem him for the us-
ual amount paid for a slave.

WANTS NO INTERFERENCE.

Cape Colony Passes a Motion Aimed
at the Transvaal.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April
27.—The motion introduced in the
Parliament of Cape Colony on March
16th, urging the adoption of a policy
of moderation and conciliation in the
settlement of differences in the inter-
pretation of treaties and conventions,
amended to read that the ends desired
would be best attained by a strict ob-
servance of the London convention and
the redress of genuine grievances of the
Transvaal, and further amended de-
precating the intervention of any for-
eign power in any dispute between the
Transvaal and Great Britain, was ad-
opted today by a vote of 41 to 22. The
Government supporters voted with the
majority, but Cecil Rhodes, the former
Premier, voted against it.

MAY BE A STRIKE

Chicago Mechanics Think It Time
to Demand More Pay.

CHICAGO, Ill. April 26.—May 1st is
likely this year to see the inaugura-
tion of a big strike among building
trades unionists. Meetings having an
important bearing on the matter will
be held tonight and tomorrow night.
If employers do not accede to demands
formulated 8,000 men will probably go
out. This number will be prompt in in-
creasing to 10,000 if some settlement is
not arranged. There is no telling how
far the effects will spread after that.

Bridge and structural iron workers,
lad carriers, building laborers, plumb-
ers, steamfitters, trades which have

started the ball rolling, number 8,000.
The Building Trades Council is back
of them, with a membership of 40,000.
With the prospect of returning pros-
perity laboring men in general feel
that now is the time to make their de-
mands. The feeling has been growing
until it is beginning to crystallize in
the action of these unions. Building
laborers with an advance from 27 to
30 cents an hour; junior steamfitters
would like \$2 a day, instead of \$1.75;
bridge and structural iron workers will
formulate their demands at a meeting
tomorrow night. Plumbers will also
take official action, soon. The junior
steamfitters have not yet made formal
demands. Official action will be taken
at a meeting tonight.

A peaceful settlement is hoped for.
In some cases it is believed one will be
obtained without delay.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

More Arms and Supplies for Cuban
Insurgents.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Another
big Cuban expedition embarked
from near Sea Isle City, N. J., last
night. Arms, ammunition and men
were transferred to an unknown steam-
er from two tugboats that came down
the coast from New York, and from a
steam launch, which took two loads of
men from Sea Isle City and Avalon.

The expedition is said to have car-
ried a Hotchkiss gun, 5,000 rifles, 120,-
000 rounds of ammunition, 2,000 ma-
chetes, a quantity of medicine and an
experimental flying machine, to be
adapted, if possible, to the use of dy-
namite.

Several militiamen from the city
joined the expedition. It is not known
who leads the party.

Death of a Prince of Baden.

CARLSRUHE, Baden, April 27.—
Prince Louis William August of Ba-
den, died today. He was born in 1829,
was a General of Prussian Infantry
and President of the First Chamber of
the Grand Duchy of Baden. He mar-
ried in 1863 Princess Marie Romanov-
ska, daughter of the late Duke Maxi-
milian of Leuchtenberg.

Spain Is Hopeful.

MADRID, April 27.—A dispatch from
Havana to the Epoca of this city says
that the number of insurgents in Cuba
who are submitting to the Spanish au-
thorities increases daily.

The military authorities are prepar-
ing to send 3,000 additional troops to
the Philippine Islands.

An Alliance for Peace.

BUENOS AYRES, April 26.—There
is a rumor that the Governments of
Chile and Brazil have entered into an
alliance with a view to guaranteeing
the maintenance of peace in South
America.

Hay Visits the Foreign Office

LONDON, April 26.—Col. John Hay,
United States Ambassador to the
Court of St. James, paid a long visit to
the Foreign Office this evening.

FOREIGN FLAGS IN AMERICA.

The first flag to float over American
soil was the royal standard of Isabella,
emblazoned with the arms of Castile
and Leon. A white flag with a green
cross was its companion. Some years
after Columbus landed at San Salvador
the Cabots planted the banner of Eng-
land and of St. Mark's of Venice on
the eastern shore of North America.
In the 400 years that have intervened
since a variety of national flags have
waved where now only the stars and
stripes is the accepted emblem. Over
Texas have floated the French, Span-
ish, English, American and Confed-
erate; in Louisiana, the Lilies of France,
the Spanish flag, the Tricolor, the
American and Confederate flags; in
California, Spanish, Mexican, Russian
and American.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII TO THE

United States may be desirable, but
there is some doubt in our mind as to
whether it should be admitted as a full-
fledged state at the start. There are
some very objectionable elements in the
population. What is to be done with
the large Japanese population? Are
the men of that race to be admitted as
voters? Then there are the natives, or
aborigines, the majority of whom are
probably entirely unfitted for self-
government. How is discrimination to
be made against the different races
resident upon the islands. Can the suf-
frage be conferred upon some and not
upon others? It would seem that in
case of acquisition of the islands by
the United States the people would un-
dergo a period of tutelage in the terri-
torial condition before their country is
admitted as a sovereign state. Another
objection to the admission of Haw-
aiki as a state of the union is one
which will always apply, no matter
how fit the population may be for self-
government and this is the smallness
of the territory. It is hardly large
enough to constitute a state with a rep-
resentation of two votes in the United
States senate and three or more in the
electoral college. Have we not too
many small states now? The sugges-
tion is made that if Hawaii is annexed
it be organized into a county and placed
under the jurisdiction of the state of
California. This appears to us to be
the best suggestion of all. The terri-
tory is just about large enough to
make a good county. It might have
one congressman and in time more if
the population inside, but no exclu-
sive United States senators and electo-
ral votes. Let Hawaii come in as a ter-
ritory or as a California county, but
not as a state.—Tribune, Minneapolis,
Minn.

FOR A TEST CASE

Difficulty in San Francisco Im- migration Office.

JAPANESE CANNOT BE KEPT OUT

Present Method of Evad- ing the Law.

Collusion Between Employee and Boarding-House-Keeper—Chief Justice Judd Interviewed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 27.—
The local Commissioner of Immigra-
tion, Walter P. Stradley, has received
a telegram from Commissioner General
of Immigration Stump of Washington
that the evidence he has in the case
of the detained Japanese laborers who
arrived here last week from Victoria
was not sufficient for a conviction.
Stradley desired a better interpretation
of the questions submitted by him, but
he thought his duty was plain in the
matter, and he discharged all of the 27
detained Japanese except one, who was
deported, as he had a contagious dis-
ease.

Commissioner Stradley desired to
learn if a certificate issued to a Ja-
panese laborer by American Commis-
sioner of Immigration Penn at Victo-
ria, B. C., was prima facie evidence
or conclusive evidence of his right to
land. This point has not yet been de-
cided. It is often the case that the im-
migration officers in this city secure
evidence that incoming laborers are
violating the laws, whereas the officers
at Victoria fail to do so.

For some reason the majority of the
Japanese laborers wishing to land in
San Francisco come by way of Victo-
ria and not direct from Japan. Com-
missioner Stradley is anxious to learn
if he has to let a Japanese land when
he has a certificate, even though he
(Stradley) has secured evidence that
the immigrant is not entitled to land.

It is probable that a test case will
be made as soon as the opportunity of-
fers. A man against whom evidence
can be secured will be held by Strad-
ley. This will entail habeas corpus
proceedings, and the courts will have
to decide the matter, as there has been
no interpretation of the law on many
points.

The evidence in the cases of the de-
tained Japanese consisted of a lot of
letters found on the person of the head
man of the gang of alleged imported
laborers. The letters showed that a
local Japanese had sent to Japan for
the men to go to work for a certain
sum of money. As the men are too
clever to give evidence against them-
selves or to be caught with any written
contracts, it seems impossible to stop
the influx of the Japanese. The sys-
tem is as follows: A Japanese boss
takes a contract to do a certain piece
of work on farms in the interior. He
sends for the required number of men
to one of the Japanese boarding
houses here. The Japanese boarding
house master is continually importing
laborers, and supplies the boss with
what he wants.

Commissioner Stradley does not see
how the influx of laborers can be pre-
vented unless a definite test is estab-
lished, requiring all immigrants to
read and write English or their na-
tive language and to have of their own
a certain sum of money. He admits
these restrictions would not bar the
Japanese entirely.

HAWAII AND JAPANESE.

Chief Justice Judd Talks of the
Immigrants.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and
Chronicle of April 15th, has the fol-
lowing interview with Chief Justice
Judd: Among the visitors in this city
yesterday was Chief Justice A. F. Judd,
of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian
Republic. Mr. Judd and his two sons
are guests at the home of Thomas
Chester, on Granger place, where they
will remain until after the Easter sea-
son. Justice Judd was associated for
some time with President Dole on the
Supreme Court bench and was connect-
ed with the recent revolution which
created the Island Republic of the Pa-
cific. He also had something to do with
the Japanese immigration restriction
laws over which there has been so
small amount of trouble of late at Hon-
olulu. When seen yesterday by a
Democrat and Chronicle reporter and
asked to explain the Hawaiian-Japan-
ese situation, he said:

from relatives 12 years before starting from home. Examination of the coins showed that they were the date of 1894, so you see, they were nicely caught.

"Two Japanese warships have been ordered to Honolulu, and we are somewhat anxious about the outcome. The Japanese are pouring in at such a terrible rate that we fear that when they expect political supremacy. They are a very ambitious race, especially since the war with China, and there is no telling what will become of our commercial interests if they gain a firm foothold.

"This should interest the people of the United States because they get 92 per cent of our trade and nearly all of our carrying trade. We are commercially a part of the United States. We have the same coins, the same language, the same judicial systems, and a visitor could easily imagine that he was in an American town. All the Hawaiian products that are brought to your country are returned in American goods, and so it should be of some interest to the United States to preserve this trade. We get some things from Germany and England, but most of our imports come from America.

"The influence in Hawaii is entirely American. You know that it was an American mission from Boston that first took civilization to the Islands, and then our close proximity to California makes us essentially American. We have a system of compulsory education, and our children are required to learn the English language. The Hawaiian language has long since been dropped from the schools. We have an excellent class of American teachers, and we have no difficulty in getting them, because we pay a little higher salary, perhaps, than they would get at home. And it is a very common thing for the boys and girls to be sent to the American universities for higher education. They enter Yale College from our preparatory schools without conditions."

In referring to the Hawaiian feeling as to annexation to the United States, he said:

"We are almost unanimous in favoring the idea. The only ones who oppose it are a few royalists who would do almost anything to upset the present regime, and some of the planters, who are afraid of losing their contract labor. But in order to secure stability and permanency of government against foreign immigration and possible internal rebellions, we are willing to accept whatever laws respecting labor that the United States may enact. The property owned by the Government is worth a great deal more than the national debt, and if the United States would assume our indebtedness and make out papers of annexation, I am sure it would be a paying investment for her, and I am confident, also, that we shall some day become in reality a part of this great Republic.

"When the revolution was brought about recently, the secrets, of course, were all in the hands of the whites, but the natives acquiesced to all that was done. We do not fear another revolution because we have an organized citizens' guard, of which every household is enrolled as a member. There are stations in different parts of the islands where the guard can assemble at the given signal, and so any indication of an outbreak can be easily quelled.

SHERMAN MAY RETIRE.

Secretary of State shows signs of Collapse.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A Times Washington dispatch says: Judge Day's selection as Assistant Secretary of State is believed to mean Sherman's early retirement and Day's promotion to the premiership. The correspondent reiterates the old charges that Sherman's failing memory renders him unfit for the post and declares that this has been demonstrated since his induction into office. The dispatch continues:

"Sherman's health is precarious. He has several times been detained at home when he ought to have been in his office busily engaged. The symptoms of collapse have not been absent. So delicate has been his condition that he has done little more since he took office than attend to personal and unimportant official matters. It has been a subject of remark about the department that business has come to a stop, and the condition of the Secretary has been referred to as causing the apparent stagnation.

"Judge Day is surprised at the change of program for him. He probably knows now why the change is made, but there has been great delicacy at the White House about explaining how suddenly it became necessary to keep him at home, instead of sending him to Cuba. He had purchased sleeping-car tickets for Tampa, and was arranging to leave tonight when informed for the first time that he was to be made Assistant Secretary.

"Here in Washington there would be no surprise at the resignation of Sherman at any time. Day would then be ready to move into the higher place at a moment's warning, and that warning the administration is prepared to give almost any time. In the meantime he will take charge of all the important business before the department.

"Although there is some talk about the President's desire to conduct the department more in accordance with his own views than he believes Sherman would conduct it, it is understood that the uneasiness of the President is not on account of any departure from the policy he had marked out, but rather on account of his concern lest the ill-health and increasing infirmity of the Secretary would render him incapable of carrying out any policy at all."

A SWEEPING CHALLENGE.

Victoria's Right to Rule Hawaii's Independence Attacked.

Amid the tuncful overture to the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign there rings out one loud discordant note. It is the bitter plea made by the White Rose League, the legitimist or Stuart party again—the Queen's sovereign rights. The Legitimist Kalender for 1897 is a publication issued at the expense of the White Rose League and edited by Marquis de Ruvigny. The League has as its avowed object the "expulsion of the

usurping Hanoverians" and the placing of Mary of Bavaria, "rightful heir of the Stuarts," upon the throne. In January last the White Host League marched in solemn procession to the statue of Charles I and laid thereon a memorial wreath, an act that no other Government in Europe, except that of Great Britain, would have tolerated. It is regarded as a fine example of the easy-going nature of the British Constitution that no attempt should be made to stay publication of the Legitimist Kalender for 1897, although it has been printed for the League in London itself.

This daring work, which is intended to mar the harmony of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, is simply an open defiance of British Monarchy, as by law established, a bold effort to show that Princess Mary, wife of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, should rule over Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of Queen Victoria; and (appalling fact for fair American title-hunters!) a clear-cut assertion that half the peerage of England, Ireland and Scotland has no real right to the titles of which it boasts. But the Kalender goes even farther. Not satisfied with flouting England, it flings down the gauntlet to scores of other nations. It denies the right of republics to rule; refuses to acknowledge the independence of Brazil, of Lombardy or of Hawaii; and in dozens of places inserts, as rightful rulers, the names of persons far other than those now occupying thrones of those countries. In fact, the United States alone is allowed by the Marquis de Ruvigny, chief editor of this remarkable book, to have rightfully shaken off the rule of another government.

The rightful sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland is described in the Kalender as "Mary IV of England, Ireland and Wales and III of Scotland; Queen by the grace of God; defender of the faith; born July 2, 1849; succeeded November 20, 1875; heir apparent, her son, Robert, Prince of Wales, born May 18, 1869; name of usurping ruler, Victoria, a princess of Hanover. "Mary IV" is the Princess Mary of Bavaria, head of the direct line of the Stuart heirs, a quiet lady, who, it is said, gravely discontents all such efforts to give her absurd prominence. The "Robert, Prince of Wales," is her son, Prince Ruprecht Mary Luitpold.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THERE MAY BE DELAY.

Democratic Members of Committee Wish to See Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Democratic members of the Finance Committee will not accept the proposition made by their Republican colleagues to allow the tariff bill to be reported direct to the Senate without passing through the hands of the full committee, and have so notified the Republican members. Senator White, a member of the Finance Committee, was asked his views regarding the matter, and is believed to have voiced the views of all the Democratic members in his reply. He said:

"I would be glad to gratify the personal inclinations of any Senator, but speaking for myself only, I am unable to perceive the propriety of such a course, and cannot acquiesce in it. When the bill is reported to the Senate the Democratic members ought to be able to immediately lay before their colleagues a comparatively full statement of the infirmities of the proposed measure. This cannot be done unless the subject is properly discussed in committee, and if examined there with care much labor will be saved when the proposition is submitted to the Senate. If the Democratic members are to be of any use on the committee it must be because they would be able to give this information.

"Besides a fair presentation of the views of the minority may lead to immediate changes and improvement of the bill. If we consent to the adoption of the plan outlined by the Republican members it will be said that we have given away our case and are representing but half-hearted opposition. Such a scheme would be novel, would require explanation and cannot result favorably to public interest. If our Republican brethren have improved the bill so as to make it passably digestible they can afford to submit it to careful and conservative criticism in the committee-room. The country, of course, understands that the Republican members of the Finance Committee have had the bill since it passed the House, and the minority has interposed no obstruction and have not been in a position to intelligently examine a single schedule, and the situation will not be altered until the details of the measure are disclosed.

CANADA BALKED.

Preferential Tariff Duties May Not Be Enforced.

MONTREAL, Can., April 27.—Considerable doubt is being expressed as to the success of the effort of the new Liberal Government to establish preferential tariff duties with Great Britain. The latter country now has "most favored nation" treaties with Germany, Belgium and other countries, which expressly provide that in none of the colonies of Great Britain shall the products of those countries be subject to higher import duties than the products of the United Kingdom.

The action of the Dominion Government in making a reduction in the duties on the goods coming from Great Britain has accordingly brought forth a protest from these other countries.

HALIFAX, N. S. April 20.—Today, after a three years' session, the fourth general election in Nova Scotia was held. On each occasion the Liberals have triumphed, today's victory for them being the most signal of all. Out of eighteen counties, sending thirty-eight members to the Assembly, the Conservatives succeeded in electing only five members—possibly six. The city of Halifax gives the largest Liberal majority ever polled by that party.

PINGREE MUST STAND TRIAL.

Michigan's Governor Prosecuted by a Man He Accused.

LANSING, Mich., April 28.—The Supreme Court has decided that Governor Pingree must stand trial on a charge of malicious prosecution, preferred some time ago by James E. Tryon, a former secretary of the Detroit Fire Commission. While Mayor of De-

troit Pingree had Tryon arrested for conspiracy, but he was discharged on examination.

Tryon then proceeded against the Mayor for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, but the trial court directed a verdict for Pingree. The court now grants a new trial of the case, and that is how the Governor is called upon to defend himself upon the charge.

BROKEN-DOWN "CONSTITUTION."

Not Worth the Money Appropriated for Her Repair.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 21.—Work has not, as yet, been commenced on the frigate Constitution, authorized by Congress, when it appropriated \$80,000 to be expended in making her safe to tow to Boston. Those in authority claim that \$80,000 would not fit her for sea, and that it would cost more than the appropriation to make her watertight. It is extremely doubtful, say the yard officers, if she ever leaves the dry-dock. Dry rot has seriously affected her timbers. It is expected that the naval officers will refuse to tow her to Boston, unless she can be thoroughly repaired.

More Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

William R. Day of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Bellamy Storer of Ohio to be Minister to Belgium.

George M. Fisk of Ohio, to be second secretary of the Embassy of the United States at Berlin.

Huntington Wilson of Illinois, to be second secretary of the Legation at Tokyo, Japan.

Thomas R. Purnell, to be District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Edward G. Bradford, to be District Judge for the District of Delaware.

Cassius M. Barnes of Oklahoma, to be Governor of Oklahoma Territory.

Frank C. Deckabach, to be Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Wash.

New Oceanic.

The Philadelphia Record says that the cost and expected speed of the Oceanic, the White Star liner, whose construction has just begun in the Queen's Island Yard, have both been greatly overrated. Her length will exceed that of the Great Eastern seven feet (not 25, as erroneously stated); her gross tonnage will exceed 17,000 tons, she will be propelled by three screws and the indicated horse-power will be about 45,000, or 15,000 for each set of engines, which cannot possibly give her a speed of 27 knots, as stated, although there is little doubt that this new ocean greyhound will greatly surpass all her predecessors in speed.

Color Photographs Shown.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 21.—Some photographs in colors of nature were exhibited on Broadway today. They were taken in France by the recently discovered process of Villedieu Chassagne of Paris, and while coloring media are used they are remarkably successful efforts in this new field of photography. All sorts of views are reproduced, and the most minute variations in color indicated the completed photograph. The color of the flesh, varying shades of foliage and colors of jewels or metals are distinctly shown.

Manitoba School Controversy.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 25.—It is reported that Papal Ablegate Del Val has adversely decided the Government's settlement of the Manitoba school question. It is authoritatively stated tonight that the Minister of Public Works, Tarte, will on this account, champion the immediate dissolution of Parliament and appeal to the public to indorse the agreement entered into with the Manitoba authorities.

Unemployed on Rampage.

STOCKTON, Cal., April 23.—The army of the unemployed has returned to Stockton. It had been in Lodi all day, and despite the earnest efforts of the citizens of that place to get the idle men to move eastward they stubbornly refused to do so. At 10-30 o'clock this forenoon they seized a freight train that pulled into Lodi, and threw are now on it. The men intend to remain on this train until they are arrested or taken on to the East, whether they claim they want to go.

MacLaren's Accusers Fall.

LONDON, April 28.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod, held today at Sunderland, the Business Committee decided to reject the petition, containing charges of heresy, which had been presented against the Rev. John Watson, D. D. (Ian MacLaren).

EFFECT OF LEGISLATION.

Sugar Imports Into United States Have Increased.

The Louisiana Planter quotes the New York Shipping List in a statement of the increase in sugar importations because of the proposed change in the tariff, as follows:

The effect of the proposed increase in the tariff upon the market for both raw and refined sugars has been very noticeable, especially in regard to the former, the demand for which was stimulated by the desire to secure supplies before the full effect of the measure was felt. Under the influence of the increased demand, values of domestic refined sugars were forced up almost to a parity with what the importation of the raw would have justified. Jobbers then seeing little to be gained by purchasing ahead of requirements, fell back upon their old policy of buying in small quantities, as their trade demanded, and the week there were two reductions, averaging 3 1/2 cts. Values of the raw article were advanced also, but comparatively little business resulted from the tariff increase, as refiners depended largely upon their own imports for supplies. A decline to 2 1/2 cts. for 96 degree test centrifugal followed the reductions in refined. Beginning with the week ending March 18, receipts of raw sugar

have continually exceeded those of last year, as the following table shows:

	1897.	1896.
Week ending March 18.	39,359	28,193
Week ending March 25.	25,175	38,724
Week ending April 1.	59,900	40,721
Week ending April 8.	70,379	27,524
Week ending April 14.	69,261	30,619

Until the April 8 period the aggregate receipts from January 1 to the dates mentioned were less than for corresponding periods in 1896, the decrease being as follows: March 18, 43,123 tons; March 25, 56,672 tons; April 1, 37,493 tons; but the enormous receipts during the seven days ending April 8 more than made up the difference and showed a balance of 5,362 tons in favor of the 1897 period, while the following week brought up the increase over 1896 to 38,642 tons.

Arrivals of refined sugars for the same time have increased also, the amounts being 17,735 tons for 1897, and 13,172 tons last year, a difference of 4,561 tons.

If the extensive preparations now under way for cultivating sugar beets are carried out, the largely increased crop of domestic beet sugar next autumn will naturally cause a proportionate decrease of the imports of foreign raw sugar. If the proposed tariff on raw is maintained, it is predicted that sugar beets will be the leading crop of the Western and Pacific Coast States. There are now seven beet-sugar factories in the United States in successful operation, and four or five more are either building or have been projected. The fact that so many new factories are to be started proves conclusively that the beet-sugar industry has been a success, and that capitalists are willing to invest money in the business. The production of beet sugar in the United States last year was 40,000 tons, which is double the yield of 1893. The Western enthusiasts say they will not stop until the whole consumption of sugar is produced in the United States. They rely, of course, upon a satisfactory tariff duty, and that is where the "if" comes in. The farmers of nearly all the Western States are eager to enter upon the cultivation of sugar beets as a welcome change from unprofitable grain crops; but factories must be built capable of handling the beets grown, and capitalists are directing attention to that channel of investment in the hope of receiving sufficient encouragement from the Government.

TRAMWAYS ACCIDENT.

Young Man Collides With Telephone Pole and is Severely Cut.

William Mass, a visitor, met with a painful accident while riding in on a tram car from Waikiki last night. He boarded the car at the terminus, and, being crowded, he stood on the foot rest, which runs along the side.

A few minutes afterward Mass started to walk along the rest, in order to pay his fare, but before getting to the front platform his head came in contact with a telephone pole, resulting in an ugly flesh wound on his cheek and another in the back of his head, where he struck the ground. He was picked up by some passengers and taken to his home. Besides the wounds on his head, Mr. Mass suffered considerably from injury to his spine.

According to the newspapers an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped that he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

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FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.
 C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

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Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

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FOR \$1.00 A WEEK YOU
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Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75
 Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50
 Chimise, 35 cents to \$1.75

DRESS We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1
 7 yards for \$1
 Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engines, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

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THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

THAT STATEMENT

Answer to Mr. Spreckels' Interview on Hawaii.

WAS PROBABLY MISINFORMED

Some Statistics Are Incorrect.

Oxnard Has Not Sold His Beet Sugar Interests in California.

The "Financial Letter" answers some of the statements made by Mr. Claus Spreckels in the San Francisco papers on Hawaiian affairs. The "Financial Letters" article is in part as follows: Mr. Spreckels says: "At the present time the balance of trade between the United States and Hawaii is \$3,000,000 per annum, and no effort is made by the Hawaiian Government to encourage more trading with the United States. On the contrary, everything that is done tends to the encouragement of trade with other countries—namely Canada, Germany and England. They have even withdrawn the subsidy formerly paid to the Oceanic Steamship Company, an American line which has done more to develop the islands than any other transportation company."

Commenting upon this statement, it is clearly shown by official and well established data, that from 1875 to 1896, the American net profits under the operations of the treaty amounted to over thirty-four million and a half dollars. It is true that the Hawaiian Government has withdrawn the subsidy to the Oceanic Steamship Company, but for cogent reasons foreign to the present issue. He further states:

"I noticed a statement in one of the local papers that our commerce with Hawaii was a great factor in giving employment to American vessels, and that the American shipping engaged in this traffic has a valuation of \$18,000,000. Any one who will take the trouble to look over the Custom house records can learn for himself that the value of all vessels carrying between this port and Hawaii will not exceed \$2,000,000."

The advocates of reciprocity have never claimed that the value of shipping engaged in the Hawaiian trade is more than \$3,136,000, but it is a fact that the Oceanic Steamship Company, of which Mr. Spreckels represents the controlling interest, has a capital of \$1,250,000, and has actually paid in \$1,212,500 to the value of the large number of Pacific Coast vessels, and ships owned on the Atlantic Coast, which have participated in transportation benefits and the aggregate will largely exceed the figures quoted. We must therefore infer that Mr. Spreckels on this point also has either been misquoted or misinformed.

Referring to his contention that the Watsonville and Salinas factories will be able to supply sugar enough to meet the demands of the Pacific coast, and as far East as Chicago, it might be well for him to inform the public when such an event will take place, for he must be aware that the most ardent advocates of the beet sugar industry regard this event to be very far distant.

Mr. Spreckels makes the further statement that more refineries will be established in California to foster the beet sugar industry, which is presumably to be brought about by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. When the fact is considered that Mr. Spreckels has admitted that the Sugar Trust has now an interest in the Watsonville factory, and that this factory is selling its products to the Western Sugar Refinery, of which one-half is owned and controlled by the Trust, it is logical in the light of the past operations of the same Trust that they will encourage the erection of independent refineries, and thus curtail their own earnings. He speaks of the employment in California of additional thousands of people, but there is every surety that if the Trust follows the methods which it has adopted in the East, namely, the employment of foreign labor in their refineries at lowest living wages, that such a class would be of little, if any, benefit to California.

He has apparently forgotten that several of the beet sugar factories now in operation in California, are employing Chinese labor, while there are thousands of white men looking for work. His statement that the profits of the Hawaiian plantations are diverted to the amount of \$15,000,000 into the pockets of English and Germans, can be refuted, not only by the official figures, given in Commissioner Blount's report to the United States Congress, but also by the books of the various companies paying dividends in this city. Take, for instance, the company of which he is president, the Hutchinson Sugar Company, and whose monthly dividends are paid in this city to the shareholders, comprising widows and orphans, whose little capital has been invested upon the belief that any venture in which he is interested is a secure one, and who may be ruined if his efforts to abrogate the Hawaiian Treaty are successful. It has clearly been shown that out of the total of \$32,000,000 invested in sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Republic, that American citizens and others of American decent own \$25,000,500.

OXNARD HAS NOT SOLD OUT.
He retains His Factory and is Still Opposed to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—"Although Spreckels has sold an interest in his factory at Watsonville to the Sugar Trust, I do not think the latter will secure control of the beet-sugar

production on the Coast. The China factory has not been sold, nor has even an offer for any of its stock been received by myself or any of the stockholders."

Henry T. Oxnard, president of the China factory, so stated his position today, after reading an interview with Spreckels, printed this morning, telling of the success of the secretary of the trust, Searles, on the Coast. Oxnard continued: "The China factory, owned by myself, my brothers and Messrs. Cutting of New York, will continue to be run as an independent refinery. In addition, the Anaheim factory, when finished, I think will not be sold. The Alvarado concern, owned by San Francisco people, is not for sale, I understand. The only other beet-sugar factories in the country are two owned by us in Nebraska, a small one in Wisconsin, which started this year, and one of small capacity in New Mexico. Whether these latter could be bought I do not know, but they would cut little figure in controlling the production of the country, at any event."

Oxnard, who is opposing the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, as a representative of the beet-sugar producers of the United States, is hopeful that the Senate committee will act on this subject in the pending tariff bill. He predicts that there will be no more capital put into the beet-sugar business in California unless this treaty, which he thinks places in direct competition so great a quantity of free sugar produced at so slight a margin over the beet sugar, and thus hinders the progress of development, is abrogated.

CHINESE IN BEET FIELDS.
Trouble Over Asiatic Laborers in California.

SANTA ANA, Cal., April 25.—The little sugar beet town of Alamitos, in this county, promises a genuine sensation if the 50 Chinese who have been imported by the beet sugar company to thin beets do not pack up bag and baggage and seek pastures new. During the past week the beet company could not secure help enough in the beet fields, and consequently brought half a hundred Chinese from Los Angeles and set them to work. Today the Mongolians were ordered to leave by an organization of white laborers or suffer the consequences.

Sheriff Nichols was sent for, but when he arrived everything was quiet. It is believed, however, that unless the Chinese leave there will be a repetition of the trouble at Chino some time ago. The beet company people say they only want their work done, and if white men can be secured they will gladly give them the preference, but if they cannot be secured Chinese will be employed and protected in their work at all hazards.

TO RAISE SUGAR REET.
Capitalists Organize to Operate in Northwestern Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 26.—Five local capitalists have organized the Toledo Sugar-Beet Company, with a paid-up capitalization of \$400,000, for the sugar-refining business and cultivation of the sugar beet in Northwestern Ohio. The names of the capitalists are withheld pending the filing of the incorporation papers, but one of them who admitted the company's formation, said:

"The new company has been carefully studying the soil conditions of Northwestern Ohio, and the Agricultural Bureau has furnished us experimental reports to the effect that our soil and seasons are both admirably adapted to sugar-beet cultivation."

It is also said that an expert from Oxnard's California refinery has given the company all the necessary information regarding the construction of a plant.

WILL HE GO TO PRISON?
Sugar Trust Chapman's Fate Rests With the District Attorney

WASHINGTON, April 27.—No action has yet been taken by District Attorney Davis toward enforcing the sentence passed upon Elverson Chapman, the contumacious Sugar Trust witness, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and to be imprisoned for 30 days. The District Attorney has not yet had an opportunity to read the decision of the Supreme Court, denying the petition for release, as the opinion has not been released by the Court. It is thought that Davis will enforce the sentence, and then bring the remaining defendants—Havemeyer, Seymour, Searles, McCartney, Schriver and Edwards—to trial. Counsel for these claim that their cases cannot be brought within the terms of the Supreme Court decision, but the Chapman case has all along been held to be a test one, and it is believed that the President will not grant an application for pardon.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.
Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly, and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain, and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she has used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

ALMOST A PARADOX.

The longest way around is sometimes the shortest way. Some years ago two English ships were repairing a telegraph cable near Bombay. The two ships were but half a mile apart, one of them holding the shore end of the cable in close communication with Bombay the other holding the sea end, which was connected with Aden. It became necessary for the two ships to communicate with each other. This was done by one of them telegraphing to Bombay and thence to Aden, and the other from Aden around to Bombay. Thus a "round" means of sending messages a half mile they were sent around by a route nearly 4,000 miles in length.

HEALTH QUESTION

Discussed by the Board in Weekly Session.

WILL VISIT MOLOKAI MAY 28TH

Dr. Monsarrat Reports on Tuberculosis.

Dr. Wood, Health Agent and Port Physician—Press Representatives Will Visit Molokai.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Wood, Day, Monsarrat, Howard, Alvarez; Messrs. C. B. Reynolds, C. A. Brown and D. Kellipio. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

President Smith pointed out the necessity of appointing some one to act in the capacity of port physician during the absence of Dr. Day in Japan, on business of the Government. He also referred to the fact that sometimes Dr. Day found it impossible to go out to foreign vessels, and thought it no more than right that a deputy be appointed. President Smith then suggested, and the suggestion was put into the form of a motion, that Dr. Wood be appointed an agent of the Board of Health and port physician, to act during Dr. Day's absence and at any other time that his services might be found necessary. Unanimously carried.

In regard to quarantine questions, President Smith suggested that the matter of fumigating cargoes be left to the discretion of the port physician and executive officer of the board.

Dr. Day, upon being asked if he would be ready to start on his trip to Japan on the Doric, answered in the affirmative.

President Smith announced that he and Dr. Day had accompanied Mr. F. S. Dodge to the proposed cemetery site. Mr. Dodge will make a survey of the place on behalf of the Survey Department. The extreme lower part of the property is not suitable for cemetery purposes, being much cut up with small gulches. On the property above, there is abundant space for a cemetery. It is necessary, first to get the area of the property before proceeding further. President Smith stated that he had asked Mr. Dodge to get the elevation of the land, with reference to getting water on the place.

Dr. Monsarrat made a verbal report to the board in reference to the examination of cattle for tuberculosis, to the effect that the examination in one of the dairies of the city had been about completed. Those in charge had finished, with 26 cows. Of these, 11 had been slaughtered, and lesions of the lungs and glands had been formed in each case on post-mortem examination. A part of the diseased portion of each animal had been saved and given to Dr. Alvarez to be put in alcohol. Six cows and one bull had arrived from Kauai for the dairy in question and these animals were under examination. The complete report would be made on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. Monsarrat asked if it would not be a good thing to give a complete report of the examination to the newspapers, when completed. It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that the plan would be a good one. Aside from information for the public, it would be a good recommendation for the dairy.

Fish Inspector Kellipio's report showed 35,031 fish received at the market during the week ending May 9th. A petition from a man who had just fitted up a coffee saloon at the leper settlement, on Molokai, asked:

1. That the goods for the saloon be carted to Kalawao by the Board of Health wagon free of charge.
2. That he be allowed to rather firewood on the land of the Board of Health, and that this be paid for at the rate set by the board.

The matter was referred to Superintendent Meyers.

A request from the Y. M. C. A. asking that Secretary H. E. Coleman be allowed to visit the leper settlement with the board on its next visit to Molokai, for the purpose of organizing a branch association, was read. It was the sense of the meeting that answering all such requests be kept until later.

It was moved, second and carried that Dr. Alvarez present to the board during the first week of each month a report on the condition of affairs at the Kalihi receiving station.

A petition from T. Ahlo, asking permission to open a Chinese cemetery in Hanalei, was referred to the general agent of the Board of Health on Kauai.

May 28th was set as the date of starting for the Molokai leper settlement on the regular semi-annual visit.

The board spoke favorably of the subject of allowing the press representatives to visit Molokai.

Dr. Day asked for information regarding the Kinal Maru Japanese at the quarantine station. They had been there 30 days, and 16 days had elapsed since the last case of smallpox appeared.

The board instructed Dr. Day to give the Japanese their freedom at the expiration of the usual 18 days, in case no further sickness should appear.

At 4 p. m. the board went into executive session.

OFFICERS' CLUB.

Rooms in Military Headquarters Prettily Fitted Up.

The club rooms of the officers of the N. G. H., on the second floor, in the Ewa end of the military headquarters, are being fitted up in grand style, and it will not be many days before they will have one of the coziest and most comfortable in town. The large reception, card and

general amusement room, opens out upon the long makai veranda. Just back of this is a room where rows of lockers have been arranged for the members. Next to this, and in the mauka corner, is the bath room. The main room opens out upon a small porch on the Ewa side, where the members may repair for a quiet smoke or talk when it is too warm inside. Comfortable chairs and table for cards have been placed in this alluring place. In the makai corner is a small room opening out upon the long veranda. This is furnished with a desk, containing writing materials, while on the wall is a board, where applications for membership are posted.

The main room, spoken of above, has been well arranged. A large table in the center, a handsome sideboard on the mauka side, a grand piano on the makai and beautifully upholstered chairs form the present furnishings of the room.

It must be understood that the officers have not yet gotten things into shape, but as soon as they do, they will have something always to be proud of.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

In some parts of Tulare County, Cal., this season's sheep-shearing has been given entirely to Indians and Chinese.

It's a Far Cry
FROM FOREIGN
LANDS TO
Chicago, U. S. A.

Put no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any climate, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, and down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 24 page book, 700 pages, 15,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 112 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

FURNITURE NEWS
April furniture selling exceeds all months in the year with us. Not that the month makes the price;

but our orders in December for April delivery saves us a lot, and you get the benefit. We can sell as cheap in July if there are any left overs but there are not—often.

We are making new records this month—others may be tempted to copy, but where's the use, our prices are the lowest—everybody acknowledges that. Such values are not to be missed.

Enameled Iron
Bedsteads

with full brass trimmings, are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length, made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the \$12 style, why not you?

It's only fair to repeat the notice we have had before.

We do reupholstering at a trifle above cost of material; this is an odd season and we must keep our factory men busy. It doesn't pay to spend even a little money in making over cheap furniture, but it does pay to reupholster really good frames.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals—and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Machine, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Wind Mill—Survival of the fittest. A few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

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Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

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J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and of excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, L. B. KERR
Honolulu.

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MAY 11, 1897

LABOR DATA.

An evening contemporary, with a quiet side slap at Commissioner Fitzgerald's efforts to send white labor to this country, suggests that there are already thousands of white laborers here who form an unemployed multitude. It is also pointedly remarked that the conditions, respecting both pay and treatment are of such a disagreeable nature as to cause this unemployed multitude to shun work upon the plantations. Our contemporary makes a pretty bold statement and we are by no means inclined to believe that it can furnish data to prove its case. The unemployed multitude is not very much in evidence unless Japanese students are figured in the lot. We deny the statement on the same authority that it is made—the opinion of three of four men, possibly more.

Before individual opinions go forth and are accepted as fact we would suggest that the Labor Commission give the matter attention and secure positive data. It cannot be denied that the people of this country are very much in the dark regarding the conditions of labor. The number at work on the plantations is known also the number of contract and free laborers, but outside the plantations a blissful ignorance of exact conditions exists that might be classed as criminal ignorance. There has been no study of the situation, no investigation that probed into the details of the labor market outside the plantations. One man says the country is full of unemployed labor and another says it is not. Appearances favor the statement of the latter, but while men continue to deal in generalities they can prove nothing.

The Labor Commission has been appointed and sufficient time has elapsed for the members to have begun their task. We trust that the absence of Mr. Armstrong will not be considered cause for delay. The majority of the Commission is here and there is no reason why the work should not be started promptly.

The assertion that Mr. Fitzgerald will recruit his laboring force from Castle Garden graduates, not from real, respectable American labor is a bugbear raised with an intent to do injury, before an honest trial has been given. The same statement was made in California when Mr. Fitzgerald began his work there. He was told that white labor had been tried and proved a failure, that the men who came from the ranks of the unemployed were low lived tramps and good-for-nothings generally. Mr. Fitzgerald proved however, that the secret of previous failures was in the selection of the men. By careful selection, by turning away the tramps, and sending to the ranches real respectable laborers, he made a success of the movement. Until proved otherwise, Hawaii has reason to expect the same treatment from Mr. Fitzgerald. The worst criminal is supposed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. Certainly the good intentions of the California Commission of Labor should be given the same chance even by his worst enemies. If a spark of fairness exists among the friends of this community let them show a little of it.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

In a recent interview which a representative of this paper had with Minister Shimamura, he said that his government had always

taken the view that Hawaii is a ward, so to speak, of Japan's great friend and neighbor, the United States. Similar statements and intimations from Japanese representatives at home and in Washington have, from time to time, appeared and are tantamount to official denials of any thought on their part of attempting to interfere with Hawaiian affairs. It may be taken for granted then that idle rumors of this kind must be dismissed; and, therefore, the Hawaiian Government can approach the recent difficulties without fear, and with entire candor.

We must not be unmindful of the fact that the United States has stood as a kind of guardian of Japan, since her entrance into the great family of nations. From the time of Commodore Perry, the great naval diplomat and Townsend Harris, the first United States Consul-General, to the present day, America's representatives in Japan have stood as a bulwark against the rapacity and dominating spirit of certain European nations. And now that Japan has grown strong; that through many trials and tribulations and mortifications she is amply able to assert her independence, and to brook no interference with her domestic affairs, she will not forget the kind offices of the nation that befriended her when she was weak.

TROUBLES IN TRANSVAAL.

Time, the universal panacea for political troubles, is not doing its usual good work in the Transvaal. In fact the relations between the Uitlander and the Boer are quite as unpleasant as in the days immediately following the Jameson raid and rumors of war are obtaining ever increasing currency. Facts brought out in the investigation of Dr. Jameson's action were not of a character to counteract the idea that the British colonial officers were entirely uninterested in the attack upon President Kruger and his sturdy followers. The Jameson raid is admitted on all sides as a most colossal blunder. On the other hand there seems to be no disposition to forget the past and submit quietly to the arbitrary ruling of the Boer republic.

The transfer of British troops to the Transvaal, as well as rumors regarding British control of Delagoa bay serve to keep the Boers on their mettle, ever watchful for intrigues of British citizens and British officials. It seems hardly probable that the present condition can long exist. The present high tension of feeling is causing the contending factions to go to extremes. Ruin to business interests is the natural resultant and when pocket books are touched the trouble usually begins in earnest. President Kruger is not pursuing a magnanimous course of action and we do not know that it could be expected in view of his previous experiences. Self preservation is the first law of nature.

Fear of the designs of Great Britain is at the bottom of the difficulty and the Englishmen of South Africa seem to be responsible for keeping this suspicion alive. The trend of English expression is, how to overthrow Boer rule, not how to pacify the anti-British sentiment. No less an authority than Sir James Sievwright announces that concessions to Afrikaners have their limits. A correspondent of the London Economist asserts that the inability to secure reforms is due to a lack of cohesion of British capitalists interested in mining. These people wrangle among themselves, sometimes supporting the republic and sometimes condemning it.

On the whole it is not to be wondered that the hard headed Boers become suspicious of the mining interests and form mistaken ideas of British intentions. The Boers are kept at fighting pitch and the following from a

Pretoria publication is fair proof that a trial of strength would be received as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty: "We have tried to be civil, but civility is evidently thrown away upon them. Luckily we are better prepared for a struggle than ever before. We have rifles enough and ammunition enough at Pretoria to arm every Afrikaner in the Cape Colony, while in 1880 we were forced to rely, in many instances, upon the ammunition we could take from the enemy. We are convinced that England can not hope to make an impression with less than 60,000 men—and that is more than England can spare."

BEET SUGAR AND WHITE LABOR.

The occasional reports from California that Asiatics have been given employment in the sugar beet fields is not altogether pleasant food for thought on the part of those in this country seeking to secure a larger proportion of white laborers on the plantations. Some of our good citizens seem to think the action of California justifies us in shouting across the water, "You're no better than we are, what yer givin' us." The temptation in this direction is of course a strong one.

The beet sugar magnates are simply giving a practical illustration that they are sharp after the dollars and cents; that their howl for the greater protection of a new and growing industry is based quite as much on their desire to fill their own pockets with coin as the love of the dear people. If these same beet sugar men happened to have their money invested in Hawaiian plantations they would be no more anxious for white laborers than some of our own planters are; they are inspired by the spirit of the age—get money; they have demonstrated the remarkable inconsistency which every large money gatherer believes to be one of the undisputable rights of a free born American citizen: they have shown the people who are watching them that their love for "the dear people" varies according to the amount of money that can be garnered from many into the pockets of a few specially favored individuals.

All this is clearly evident to the men who stop to think twice. At the same time the short comings of Californians are no argument for the same thing to be repeated in Hawaii. The people here can get what satisfaction they may from the foolishness of narrow minded men in other countries, but that doesn't help the situation. The pot may call the kettle black, but that by no means cleans the pot.

By employing Asiatics the beet sugar men of the United States are simply knocking in the head one of their great and glorious arguments against the annexation of Hawaii. We have no sympathy to waste upon the beet sugar men in this case. We have believed their arguments against annexation to be prompted by selfish and dishonest motives. Now we know it and are quite willing that others should know it. But all this has very little bearing upon the white labor movement in Hawaii. Annexation or no annexation, treaty or no treaty this country has a problem of citizenship to face.

All the mistakes of all the beet sugar barons on this mundane sphere cannot wipe out the fact that our industrial policy must be changed if this country is to be saved from the aggressive and predatory Asiatic. Because some Californians want to send American civilization and American labor to the damnation howlows furnishes no reason why Hawaii should fall into the same trap. The dishonesty and duplicity of American beet sugar advocates

ought not and will not be accepted as a proper example for the people of Hawaii.

The Hilo papers are making numerous pointed remarks concerning a prominent Government employe who made himself conspicuous by offering an insult to the President of the Republic. We are not disposed to condemn a man for his personal opinions. When a man is honest and stands by his friends and his principles he is deserving of the highest respect from enemies as well as friends. But the individual whose opinions vary according to the views of the persons with whom he is for the time being associated, changing with every political wind that blows, that person should be branded as a renegade, not to be trusted in any camp. If the statements of the Hilo papers are true the individual referred to ought to have honor enough to resign his position. If he does not know when to get out he should be kicked out. Better deal with a sworn enemy than a man who seeks to shroud his malicious spirit under the cloak of friendship. This Government can afford to declare honesty of political opinion at a premium. There is no employe in any Government whose place cannot be filled as well if not better by some other person.

Improvements on the bicycle seem to be without end and in no place is the increase more in evidence than the United States. According to Cassiers Magazine approximately 300 patents for cycles had been issued from the patent office up to 1876. During this year invention revived on account of the excellent exhibit of English cycles, at the Centennial Exhibition. Since 1876, over four thousand cycle patents have been granted in the United States, and nearly or quite one-half of this number have been issued since 1890. In 1890, one assistant examiner of patents was able to dispose of all applications that were filed. In November, 1896, it required the labor of eight expert assistant examiners to handle the applications for cycles, and even with this force working at them, there have been lately one thousand applications constantly on land awaiting action. At the present time, it is said, no country in the world is granting so many patents for cycles and cycle improvements as the United States.

As the time approaches for the Annual Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor to be held this year in San Francisco, the local societies ought to take steps to secure a good sized delegation to represent Hawaii. Of all the religious or political gatherings held in the United States there is no convention that attracts more attention or wields a more mighty power for good than this annual assembling of young people. It is the convention of the year, representing as it does the wide awake spirit of the nation, a broadening of religious thought and the activity of young men and young women in spreading through every nook and hamlet the uplifting influence of the broad principles on which the true church of Christ is founded. Hawaii has several branch societies and is in duty bound to be represented by more than two or three stray delegates. It will be a great many years before the convention will be again held in a city of the far West.

Judge Hart takes this paper to task for not numbering the United States among the nations that look upon Turkish crimes with indifferent complacency. The sin of the United States may be equal to that of the powers of Europe, but it is worth while to remember that should the United States attempt

to bring the Sublime Porte to time it would be forced to face the assembled powers of Europe. Another fact worth noticing in this connection is the absence of the American flag and American troops on Cretan soil. While Americans may have declined to fight the Turk, they have never prevented any effort to throw off the Turkish yoke. The American policy has always been one of strict neutrality.

The New York Legislature has appropriated a million dollars for the purchase of additional lands in the Adirondack mountains, which insures the scheme of a great forest park in New York State. The real object of the Adirondack park is to preserve from spoilation the great water shed of the Atlantic slope. The State has already purchased over 700,000 acres and the last appropriation will enable the purchase of 500,000 more, the total cost of the park figuring several millions of dollars. The value of this immense region for park purposes is a mere bagatelle when compared with the protection of the great water sheds. In how many of the American States the devastating hand of the lumbermen has ruined the water supply for vast farming sections. The people of this country should keep a watchful eye on the forests.

Japanese citizens who ought to know what they are talking about state that their Government is prepared to take measures to put a stop to the indiscriminate immigration of Japanese laborers to this country. This may or may not be true but it is worthy of consideration on the part of our Government officials. Even in diplomatic circles it is often times true that more can be gained by an open discussion of the situation than by a game of bluff. Certain it is that Japan has no fear of Hawaii and this country cannot expect assistance from the United States if proved to be on the wrong side of the argument. Future developments will prove the honesty of Japan's assertion that it has no designs on Hawaii. When the difficulties now in hand have been settled, it is to be hoped that a more satisfactory understanding regarding immigration may be reached.

The Boston Traveler, one of the old time conservative Republican journals of Massachusetts is now numbered among the papers that have come out strongly against the anarchy of capital. This revolt in the midst of the theoretical capitalistic Bostonians is a significant straw on the sea of American politics. It shows that even in the hot bed of conservatives, the people are beginning to ponder over the outcome of the present policy that assists in piling up immense fortunes to benefit a small minority.

It appears that this paper misinterpreted Judge Hart's meaning in the letter published in a previous issue. That gentleman explains our shortcoming more fully in another column. We see no occasion for continuing the controversy and will close our side of the case with the statement that we are all poor sinners and are not prepared to figure European statesmen as exceptions to the rule. We will leave our religious contemporary to fight its own battles.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

The dispatch of the Philadelphia is a wise precaution. Her arrival will encourage the Hawaiian Government to stand its ground and will be a notification to the Japanese that in certain contingencies the little republic of the Pacific will not stand alone—Boston Journal.

President McKinley desires to postpone action upon the Hawaiian annexation question until after the tariff bill is out of the way. He does not wish any diversions, and the treaty will be withheld until toward the end of the present session. It is to be hoped that

the question will be fully discussed before action is taken. It would seem that we already have all the territory we need.—News, Burlington, Vt.

There are plentiful indications that if the United States does not save Hawaii from Japan, Great Britain will.—Boston Journal.

Hawaii doesn't know where she stands at all, these days. A Honolulu attorney, now on his way to Washington, declares that there is grave apprehension in the Islands that the present reciprocity treaty will be abrogated by the McKinley administration, and if it is, the Islands will be ruined, commercially, unless the United States annexes them.—Boston Globe.

Japan is an island empire. With no hold on the mainland, she has already annexed Formosa, and looks upon the Pacific as her natural field of extension. Save for acquiring, however, the great Chinese island, her growth of ocean interests has largely taken the form of sending out great bodies of emigrants to islands in the possession of European and other powers. Those enterprises are almost equivalent to colonies for her, since they give her markets for her produce and employment for her ships.

Accordingly, when Hawaii restricts this policy she touches Japan in one of her most cherished undertakings. What will come out of it remains to be seen; but the recent incident may become a demonstration to us that we cannot have rights over Hawaii without also assuming responsibilities.—New York Sun.

No doubt this plan (Representative Spalding's) would suit Mr. Dole and the "little handful" who compose his oligarchy much better than the other one if they could only be sure of keeping the upper hand in a full-fledged State of the Union. Two senatorships would be delicious plums for Dole and one of his associates. The arrangement would be agreeable to the Jingo Senators, too, as they could count upon the co-operation of the distinguished Senators from Hawaii.

But Americans who look at things soberly will want to know what we would gain by getting territorial jurisdiction over the Islands to compensate us for taking in a population, not over 2 per cent of whom have any comprehension of our republican institutions.

They will want to know whether the acquisition is likely to be worth the trouble and the cost of keeping. They will want some good reason to reconcile them to so radical a departure from the policy which this country has pursued ever since the adoption of the Constitution.—Chronicle, Chicago, Ill.

Whatever the character of the disquiet which seems to call for the presence of an American warship at the Islands, the desire of the people for closer relations with this country will not tend to minimize it. Before long this Government will have to determine what character our supervision of the country is to assume. It is not the part of good statesmanship to let the matter drift along until some unexpected incident compels instant decision. If it is to the interest of the United States to accept the responsibility, it should come to that conclusion and leave the question open to the freest and most unequivocal determination by the people. The American interests naturally and even commendably seek to have the Islands annexed, and there is every reason to believe they are sincere in assuming popular sentiment to be with them, but it must be kept in view that all our information on the subject comes by means which would be apt to unconsciously color it favorably. It is a very serious step to take, and its responsibilities would be increased if there should be any widespread dissatisfaction at the annexation.—Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash.

Jury Disagreed.

In the Boyd-Gandel breach-of-promise case, the jury remained out until 12:30 this morning, and then announced that they could not agree. It is said the jury stood 8 to 3.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come as quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

Sweet

And refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

Refreshing

"I was generally run down last spring, appetite was poor and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me right up, gave good appetite and I was soon able to get a good night's rest." G. F. WHITNEY, Merchant, Yeomans St., Ionia, Michigan.

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Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1.

entirely new, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

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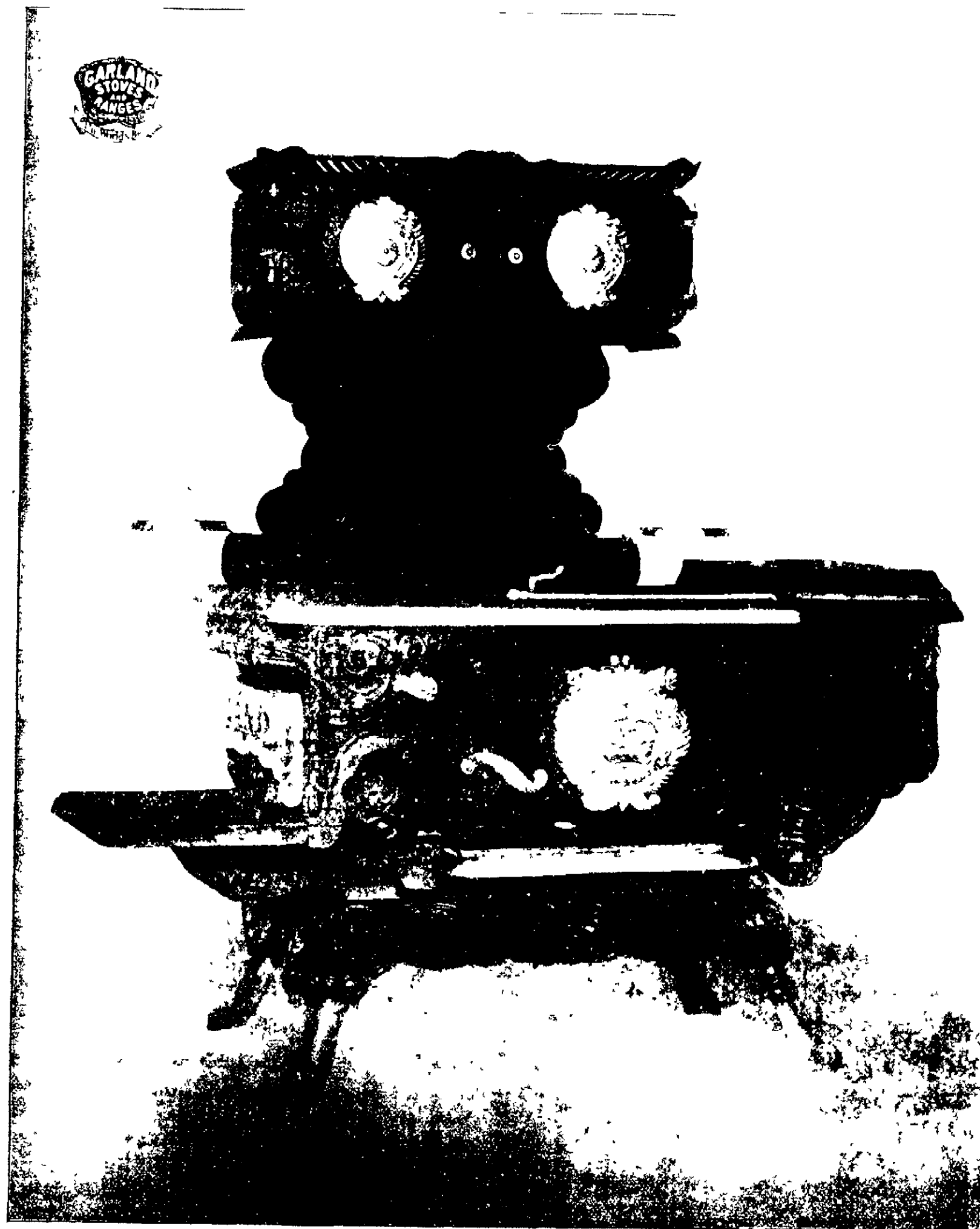
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They cannot be Surpassed.



LEADS TO SUCCESS

"American Records to date, Referee Jan. 7, 1897."

is the supreme embodiment of the best in BICYCLES. It has not been the produced "in a hurry," it is not a hurry-scurry outcome of assembling machine parts. This famous quality is the fruit of the yearly experiments and the rigid tests and the useful improvements which always distinguished the SYRACUSE.

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, HONOLULU, H. I.

PINGREE'S PLAN

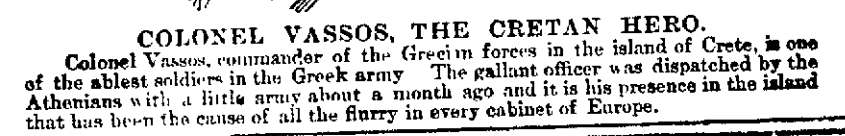
Poor People Got Food and Inci-
dentally They Made Some
Money.

The plan worked and the poor people took hold. Though the plantations were late rains at first the night time intervened with the proper amount of sunshine made about the year before before given over to pasture land for

"No wonder," Potato Pinner said. "I was in Washington when he

of the gambling table. Although he collected a pension from the town path, which owed much of its prosperity to his efforts.

blooms



and serve you only half as well

through pride—just as one persists in refusing to reconsider a foolish choice one has made, lest people should talk about it; through love of peace—a separation would cause so much scandal and create so much trouble; through fear of public opinion—what would the neighbors say, and her friends, and, above all, her relatives? through imitation—everybody else sticks to his wife, so one must do like the rest; through force of character, just as a great soul bears a catastrophe without a word of complaint; through verile dignity—one must respect one's name, you know; through legal compulsion—there is no cause to offer for a suit, there are no facts to justify it; through philosophy—all women resemble each other; through a spirit of penitence—"It is my fault, all my fault, my most grievous fault;" through petty vanity, because everybody says, "Oh, what a splendid woman!"—through remorse—"Poor little woman! It is not her fault that I am tired of her;" through spite—"So I have been caught in the trap—sh—let others fall into it also!" And now, ye untrustworthy apostles of domestic worship, that I have summed up these variations of conjugal attachment, find me the household that I have been looking for these twenty years, in order that I may be able to add, "Some time after a few months of married life a man still clings to his wife through love."

SCHOOL MATTERS

Commissioners of Education in
Weekly Session.

VACATION BEGINS ON JUNE 25TH

C. D. Pringle Appointed
to Kahuku School.

Miss Needham Granted Leave of
Absence—New School to Be
Built at Ewa.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education, yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. A. Jordan, Professor Alexander, J. F. Scott, W. A. Bowen and H. M. Von Holt. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Scott reported on the condition of affairs at Kaakopua School in regard to regulations, correcting the very bad lighting. The orders of the Commissioners respecting blinds, had been carried out.

Miss Ella Paris was made school agent of South Kona.

It was decided to make the closing day of the present term Friday, June 25th, and the opening of the fall term, September 6th.

Mr. Scott reported that Miss Peterson, of the Kaula School, was very sick, and would be unable to attend to her duties for the remainder of the term. The Board appointed Miss Cameron as a substitute in the place of Miss Peterson.

Mr. Scott spoke in regard to the time of certificates granted by the Normal School. He and Messrs. Townsend and Dumas had talked over the matter, and had come to the conclusion that three years should be the time, this being the same as the first-class primary certificates. The recommendation was adopted.

President Cooper reported that Mr. Richards, of Kamehameha, had called upon him and asked what standard would be placed upon certificates from that institution by the Board. President Cooper said that he thought that if the studies and examinations were practically the same as those in the Normal School, there was no reason why the Kamehameha Normal graduates should not be allowed the same privileges. Mr. Richards had asked that the boys be granted certificates without the regular examination required of people proposing to make teachers of themselves.

President Cooper then referred to a call he had had from Mr. Hosmer of Oahu College. The latter had assured him that the Normal graduates of that institution would present themselves for examination along with others wishing to obtain teachers' positions.

The members of the Board seemed to favor this course on the part of the Punahou graduates.

After further discussion on the matter the Commissioners decided to let the Deputy Inspector look into the matter and see just what studies and examinations the Kamehameha boys were in the habit of taking.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the understanding with Miss Laura Kiowa in regard to leave of absence, be continued.

A petition from Miss Needham, asking for a six-months' leave of absence, was read. Miss Needham has been in ill-health for quite a while, and petitioned the Commissioners on the recommendation of her physician. It was decided to grant the leave of absence of six months, dating from September 6th, the time of opening of her school year's work.

On the recommendation of Miss Needham, Mrs. A. H. Turner was appointed to fill the place temporarily.

A communication from a carpenter, whose two boys are in Professor Scott's School, was read. The writer informed the Commissioners that he was too poor to pay for his children's tuition, and that he was already several weeks in arrears.

Two or three members said that they were acquainted with the man, and knew him to be a very worthy person. The two boys were bright young fellows, anxious to learn and with every prospect of a successful future before them.

The Commissioners decided to grant scholarships to the children for the remainder of the school year, on the motion of Professor Scott, and that the amount due for past tuition be remitted.

After this had passed the Deputy Inspector was instructed to look into the matter and in case the representations were found to be as stated, to grant the scholarships.

A communication from H. E. Wilson of Puna was to the effect that a truant officer was very much needed in that district. The children were not attending school. Many of the parents were keeping them at home to pound rice, because they were too lazy to do so themselves. Taking the matter into the courts would only cause hard feelings, and after speaking to Captain Elderts about the matter, it had been decided that the best course to pursue would be the appointment of a truant officer. The secretary was instructed to write to Captain Elderts, with a view to getting his recommendation.

A letter from Mrs. R. E. Burns asked that her sister, Miss Esther Pomeroy, be appointed to the position of teacher in the new school, to be established near Hilo.

President Cooper started to read a communication which had been received through Attorney General Smith, but it was found that the wrong communication had been sent.

The Commissioners decided to offer to C. D. Pringle the position in the

Kahuku School, the rate to be fixed by the classification.

An original composition on "The Eagle," written by a native who had been a teacher for 14 years, was read by President Cooper. Originally was present in every line. Everything else was absent. In reading the composition, he came to the line: "God made all birds but the eagle," and then after a short pause, during which there were many gasps, indicated a comma and finished the line with "king."

Mr. Scott stated that he had received an invitation from Manager Ahrens to visit the new Ewa plantation, with a view to selecting a site for a school building and grounds. Mr. Ahrens seemed anxious that the site be selected while the little settlement is being built.

The Commissioners authorized the Deputy Inspector to choose the site, and the meeting then adjourned.

FOR GOOD SHOWS.

Hawaiian Amusement Co. Takes
Fresh Start.

The Hawaiian Amusement Company got down to business yesterday and it looks now as though arrangements will be made to bring first-class attractions to Honolulu under its auspices.

The company has had a guarantee fund of \$1,000 on deposit in a local bank for some time past, but at the meeting yesterday this sum was deemed insufficient for the purpose and it was voted to increase the amount to \$5,000. This will be done by increasing the membership.

The matter of offering a guarantee to Nat Goodwin was freely discussed and it was decided to notify him by the Belgic what will be done. One of the members stated that efforts should be made to bring a first-class company here before September. "It is very nice to know that the Frawley's are to visit Honolulu once a year, but I do not think the theatre going public should be limited to that one engagement. The people will patronize any first-class show but they will turn their backs on a poor one. This has been demonstrated over and over again. From the support given good attractions it is reasonable to suppose that one or two companies could come here before the Frawley's arrive without interfering with the business of the latter company. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of some people to have the Frawley's get everything in sight and take an I. O. U. for anything that might turn up afterward. This is not right toward the masses, and should not be encouraged."

Another of the stockholders, who is taking a lively interest in the affairs of the company, called at the Advertiser office last night to correct a statement in the issue of the Star. "There was nothing said about a letter having been received from Mr. Goodwin, in which he demands a guarantee of \$6,000 for a two weeks' engagement. Mr. Goodwin is too much of a business man to make such a request of a community the size of Honolulu. He has not mentioned the amount of the guarantee in his letters to either Mr. Macfarlane or Mr. Scott. Consequently, it was not mentioned at the meeting. Such statements by a newspaper tends to influence the people against bringing Mr. Goodwin and his company to Honolulu. I know this is true, for a gentleman expressed himself so to me this evening. Why it should have been so stated in the Star, when one of the reporters attended the meeting and heard everything that was said, is beyond me."

It was decided to place the affairs of the amusement company in the hands of an executive committee, consisting of E. C. Macfarlane, P. M. Swamy, H. M. von Holt, J. F. Brown and Robert Scott, the latter to act as manager.

PRESS WILL ENTERTAIN.

The Visiting Members of the
Japan Press.

The members of the entire press of Honolulu have tendered a banquet to the representatives of the Japanese press, who came here by the Japanese warship Naniwa last week. It will take place at the Hawaiian Hotel on Saturday evening. This is the first time the newspaper men have organized to extend courtesies to their foreign colleagues, and the affair promises to be on rather a grand scale.

Mrs. George C. Beckley has kindly loaned the "Helene" flag, and T. B. Murray the famous American flag of the league, to be used in decorating the rooms. British, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese flags have been furnished by Captain Kurooka of the Naniwa. Wray Taylor, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, volunteers the loan of a number of potted palms for the same purpose.

Arrangements had been made with Theodore Hoffman, of the Hawaiian Electric Company, for illuminating the old band stand at the hotel for the use of the Government Band, but Minister Cooper declined to allow the musicians to attend, the press being considered in the light of private individuals, and the long-established rule forbidding the use of the bands at private functions could not be broken, even when every newspaper in Honolulu was included in the request. The committee will arrange to have the Royal Hawaiian Band or the National Quartet Club, whichever is available.

Alatau T. Atkinson, of the Star, will act as toast-master, and besides the visitors, there will be responses by representatives of the Hawaiian, English, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese newspapers in this city.

Circuit Court News

The Boyd vs. Randall suit for breach of promise was on all day yesterday before Judge Perry.

Judge Carter heard the case of Kanoli vs. G. K. Kalolpania et al. for ejectment, yesterday.

Henry Adams was granted an absolute divorce from his wife, Lucy Adams, by Judge Carter yesterday.

The jury granted E. C. Winston judgment for \$3,273.20, without interest, in his suit against the Hawaiian

Pork and Packing Company. The counsel for defendant noted an exception, and gave notice that he would make a motion for a new trial.

Ernest A. Mott-Smith has been appointed administrator of the estate of John H. Paty, valued at \$2,000.

W. J. Coelho has filed a motion for a new trial, partly on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and evidence and partly because of the sworn affidavit of J. W. Keola Kekeli, one of the 12 jurors by whom the case was tried, that he had never taken the oath of allegiance, either to the Provisional Government or to the Republic of Hawaii, and for this reason was disqualified from serving on the jury.

E. C. Winston has filed a bill of costs, amounting to \$111.45, in his case against the Hawaiian Pork and Packing Company.

A petition has been filed for the appointment of William O. Smith as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Lois S. Johnson.

Mrs. Lilia Hanalei has filed a petition to be discharged as administratrix of the estate of the late S. N. P. Hanalei. The Boyd-Gandall breach-of-promise case was still before Judge Perry yesterday.

Judge Carter heard more of the Kanoli vs. G. K. Kalolpania et al. suit for ejectment yesterday.

S. Benjamin Kanehalea, has filed his final accounts as administrator of the estate of J. P. Kuia and asks to be discharged.

Moses Aalona has withdrawn his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Aalona.

Rosie Hopkins has withdrawn her petition for divorce from Edward Hopkins. The Araval vs. Araval case has also been discontinued by stipulation.

A. C. Pestona has petitioned to be appointed guardian of Antone Galaspo et al. minors.

It has been stipulated that the question of liability of certain legacies under the will of the late John Mott-Smith be submitted in briefs to be filed before Judge Carter.

AFFAIRS IN KONA

Japanese and Portuguese
Cultivating Coffee.

Hawaiians Receive Chief Benefit
of Government Road
Appropriation.

KONA, Hawaii, May 10.—The interest in coffee is still on the increase. A great many Japanese are leasing small holdings for about 15 years at from \$1 to \$5 an acre, yearly, according to quality and location of land. The Hawaiians are taking quite an interest in coffee, but the Japanese and Portuguese are rather more enthusiastic. These two nationalities are very economical and industrious. Most of these people were brought to Hawaii as contract laborers, but now many of them have comfortable little homes.

With the influence of the church and the splendid free schools, the Portuguese will soon become valuable citizens. Their children have learned to speak English at the schools and the parents are learning it from the children. They are all Catholics, and Father Victor is kept busy looking after their spiritual welfare. They have large families, and marry very young, so that weddings are quite frequent. A Sunday wedding is a common event, as well as a great event. They go to the church early, accompanied by friends and neighbors, all on horseback. Those who have no horses, hire from the Japanese and Hawaiian.

This long train returns from church to the home of the bride, and the invited ones remain for an open-air dinner. Fine clothes and an excellent horse is considered the highest point of fashion among the Kona Portuguese. During the week fine clothes and fast, well-mounted horses are made fun of. The food of the Portuguese is bread, cornmeal and meat, or salt fish; that of the Japanese and Chinese, rice; while the Hawaiians keep to the poi and raw fish.

The Japanese do not try, like the Portuguese, to rise socially. There is no ceremony over a wedding like the Portuguese. In fact, it is hard to tell who of them are married. While they are of a social nature, being fond of games, their principal desire seems to be to live economically and save money. They are not addicted to opium, like the Chinese, but they rather like strong drink, though seldom indulging to excess.

The Chinese marry Hawaiian women, and they are kind husbands and very affectionate fathers. These peaceful, industrious people are the business-men of Kona, and of all Hawaii outside of Honolulu and Hilo. All of the side of Honolulu and Hilo.

Restaurants of Kona are managed by them. Though their daily food is rice they know well how to make a big feast of roast pig, chicken, fish and fruit, when they have a wedding or other great occasion.

The happiest people in Kona, and perhaps of the earth are the Hawaiians. And why should they not be happy? They are a strong, healthy race living in a delightful climate, in simple but comfortable homes, possessing land, which they lease to the Japanese or Portuguese, reserving enough for themselves. Hundreds of the Hawaiians have small kuleanas which they are beginning to cultivate for taro and coffee.

The influence of other nationalities and the good roads are making them more active in this respect. None are in want or hard up. The money the Government is spending in the construction of roads, goes mostly to the Hawaiians. These excellent roads improve their lands, and by working in

the construction of the roads they get the most of the \$90,000; because, on account of the close competition of the contractors nearly all the money goes to the laborer. All the young Hawaiians speak English fluently. This is one of the greatest blessings the native enjoys. Through the English language he gets modern ideas, and he becomes more ambitious, feeling that he can even enter the learned profession or rise to any position on the islands.

The splendid roads which are being constructed in Kona, the delightful climate, the energy of the Government in encouraging the growth of coffee, and the success of coffee since the ladybug was introduced have caused a boom in coffee lands. A great deal of land has already been leased. All of this will be in a flourishing condition in a year or two.

While there are a few large plantations, such as Dr. McWayne's, Mr. Scott's and the Hawaiian company's, managed by Mr. Waite, most of the plantations are small, say, from five to 10 acres. At the present rate of prosperity, there will be a large, prosperous population in Kona within five years.

The Government made a wise selection in the appointment of Mr. Sunst as postmaster, as he is the successful manager of the telephone, and his place is central.

There is such a demand for lumber here that Messrs. Cockburn & Lindsay have chartered the Eva, of Seattle, and ordered a cargo of lumber direct. This firm has opened a branch store on the Mohaloa road.

Mr. Cooper has put up a building for a store, and ordered a stock of groceries and hardware. There are now four stores within two miles, making Honolulu quite a village.

X. Y. Z.

"Diseased Hogs."

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly give me an opportunity of stating that I sold all my shares in the Hawaiian Pork Packing Company, so long ago as August, last year; since which date I have never had any interest in the company.

The suit of Winston vs. The Hawaiian Pork Packing Company was instituted to recover the price of a shipment of hogs sold by me to the company.

The remarks in yesterday morning's paper, headed "Diseased Hogs," have led many people to believe that I am either a large shareholder or a salaried officer of the company. I am neither.

E. C. WINSTON.

Warm Weather Needs.

The present periodical heated term is such as warrants greater expenditure of ice or more economy by the use of a Gurney cleanable refrigerator. This make is recommended by the persons who use it even more flattering than the manufacturers. W. W. Dimond, agent for the Gurney cleanable, recently sold a handsomely finished one to the proprietor of a Honolulu restaurant for \$180. He has others at \$20 that are just as economical of ice and with all the interior fixings. The Gurney cleanable is an improvement on the ordinary Gurney.

Negotiations Begin.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper has been officially notified of the presence of Commissioner Akiyama, and the desire of the Japanese Government to investigate the recent refusal of this Government to allow several hundred Japanese to land at Honolulu. So far Minister Cooper has merely been notified regarding the presence of the officials, and the possession of certain papers bearing on the case.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The officers and others in quarantine at Mauiola were allowed to come on shore yesterday.

The three cups won by the Myrtle Boat Club in last year's races at Pearl City have been ordered.

E. R. Stackable has been appointed regimental quartermaster sergeant, vice Fred Smith, resigned.

There is a rumor afloat about town that Captain Fitzgerald will go to Hilo as Port Surveyor and Pilot combined.

Judge Day, who has been appointed First Assistant Secretary of State by President McKinley is a nephew of Col. Z. S. Spalding.

A. Leiberoth, having recovered his health, has resumed his duties as advertising solicitor on the Pacific Commercial Advertiser and Gazette.

A whip is a good thing, but "money makes the mare go." A dissertation on young men in the Hawaiian Hardware Company's advertising space today.

The Chinese conspiracy case which has been postponed from time to time for the past month was again postponed yesterday until Thursday, May 20th.

British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes returned from Kaula on the steamer Kaula yesterday. Other passengers were: F. Gay and wife, Miss M. Hart and C. Gay.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Queen's Jubilee celebration was held in the Hawaiian Hotel last evening for the purpose of discussing ways and means.

Read the local testimonial to E. O. Hall & Son on the merits of the Perkins windmill, if you have any doubts about the kind of mill you are going to erect this summer.

Call and inspect the fine line of stoves and ranges at the popular Supply Department of Castle & Cooke, Limited, Bethel street. The sight is really worth a visit.

Henry Vida, of the Custom House, went to Kakaako butts yesterday morning and succeeded in making a score of 47. After making three he set out for seven bull's-eyes.

News was received by the last steamer from the Coast to the effect that Walter Austin, who was here several months ago, broke his leg near the ankle while at gymnasium practice.

Superintendent of Public Works W. E. Rowell will leave for Hilo on the

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

next trip of the Kinau. He will be asked by the Board of Health to look into matters in connection with the new hospital in the Rainy City.

A practical man advertises for a wife. He asks only the ordinary requisites of a good housewife, and guarantees a good home and liberal allowance of pin money. Young and giddy girls need not apply.

It is probable that Deputy Attorney General Dole will go to Molokai today to examine the evidence in the case of the murder of the Chinese by Noah and others a short time ago. The Deputy Marshal may accompany him.

The Japanese merchants will tender a banquet to the captain and officers of the Naniwa at the Hawaiian Hotel this evening. It will be held in the large lanai. Covers will be laid for 40. The Government Band will play for the occasion.

S. F. Chillingworth came down on the Mauna Loa yesterday for the purpose of conferring with attorney Neumann on the recent murder case of the Japanese at Spreckelsville plantation. Mr. Chillingworth represents the defense.

The police are out after the dogs again, and many a cur, good, bad, or indifferent, was rounded up in the dog pound yesterday. Kilfona, who has been assigned to the work of driving the dog wagon, was bitten by a vicious animal yesterday morning.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

WE are celebrating the
successful introduction of
"JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges
by giving purchasers out of
Honolulu a special benefit of
a Freight Rebate of 10 per
cent. off the regular price of
all our stoves: in addition
to which you get the usual
5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150
stoves, ranging in price from
\$11 to \$72—with another 150
now on the way, comprises
the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water
Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water
Reservoir, and with or without Hot Water
Coil.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

ENGRAVING
STEREOTYPING

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

have never had greater variety nor better quality of goods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now. The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts. Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX

ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALFAXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

ENGRAVING
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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

H. Hackfield & Co.
Are just in receipt of large imports-

Isenberg" and "J. C. Phleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Shirts, Sleeve Linings, Shirt Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekines, Meltons, Serges, Kamming Vests, Etc.

—

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Coverings, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidered Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps Etc.

—

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Wagons and Iron Garden Furniture, Rocking and Sleigh Seats, Iron Bedsteads, Pits, Etc.

American and European Groceries, Lard,
 Canned Goods, Fruit, Vegetables, Meats,
 Cured Meats, Fish, Seafood, Poultry,
 Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Cream,
 Syrups, Jams, Jellies, Pickles, Condiments,
 Spices, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, Fertilizers,
 Soda, Sugar, Rice and
 (Cabbages).
 Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wire,
 Pink Paper, Buttons, Silverware,
 China, Glass, Pottery, Hardware, Paints,
 and varnishes, Pigment,
 Lubricating Grease,
 Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized
 Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized
 Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails
 (18 and 20), Railroad
 Bolts, Spikes and
 Fishbolts.
 Railroad Steel Sleepers,
 Metal Rivets, Nails and Corks.
 Also, Hosiery, Socks,
 Underwear, Hats, Caps,
 Gaiters, Mufflers, Mitts, Merchants'

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and
the Lowest Prices by
H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,
Stock Raiser
AND DEALER IN
Live Stock.

--BREEDER OF--

FINE HORSES and Gait

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows,
Young Sussex Bulls,
Prize Saddle and Carriage Horses
California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tamara and Excelsior, Partially Gaited
Saddle Horses of Foreign-bred Type
Saddle Horses can be accommodated at
H. Rice's Veterinary Stables.

All communications to be addressed to—
W. H. RICE,

LIVER, KIDNEY
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood-Mixtur

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, its effects marvellous.

Cure Scurvy Sores,
Cure Cancerous Ulcers,
Cure Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cure Glandular Swellings,
Cleanse the Blood from all Impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

Thousands of Testimonials
From All Parts of the World.

Caution.—Act for Claret's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or fakes.

[illegible]

continue," and America "will look on complacently," as usual."

I am, sir, yours obediently,
CHARLES F. HART
Hornblyn, May 10, 1897.

FOR THE FORTH.

SHIPPING STOVES.

Cassie & Cooke are prepared for
Business.

On page 5 of this issue will be found

Chairman of Gen'l Committee
Chooses Sub-Committees.
George W. Smith, chairman of the General Committee, selected to provide a fitting celebration for the Fourth of July, an advertisement of Castle & Cooke, calling attention to the celebrated Michigan stoves, for which they are agents. These stoves are said to be superior article, next in design and

duty, the third anniversary of the Republic of Hawaii, has chosen the following sub-committees which are requested to meet, form a program and estimate of expenses to be submitted at a general meeting to be held Thursday evening, May 20th, at 7:30 o'clock: Finance—Andrew Brown, J. A. McCandless, W. C. Wilder, Jr., J. B. Atherton, B. F. Dillingham and Alexander Young; Parade and Salutes—Mal George F. McLeod, Col. J. H. Fisher, Capt. J. W.

The firm has a large stock of the various sizes and different designs, from the small stove to the large range. Reference to the half-tone cut in the ad. shows one of the large size with overhead warming oven and hot-water

There are late improvements in ranges, which will be explained to prospective purchasers upon application. The firm carries, also, a large stock of household supplies.

We take a pride in

Superior to ALL

Other Makes

Every Range

They are the World's
Best. Call and
satisfy your-
selves....

CASTLE DOCK
IMPORTERS

Houselloid Supply Depot

PERKINS in Washington is trying to throw light on the
Haitian Treaty, in Haiti is throwing water on good rich soil,
and not half trying. Read this:—

HOSBAY, MAY, April 29 1917.

MESES, J. O. ALL, & SON, HOSBAY, L. I.

Dear Sirs:— Your favor of 12th inst. is at length to hand. I am
pleased to hear that you are now at work on the new day. I
have the same feeling, and will be glad to hear of the
completion of the same. I am sure it is no longer a secret, but
very truly yours,

(signed) H. J. E. MILES, M. M. S.

As this is the third Perkins Mill Mr. Seattle has had for us for

his ranch, and as he has tried three other makes before getting onto the conclusion to be arrived at from above is that Perkins is all right on the Hawaiian Islands.

E. O. HALL & SON, PERKINS' AGENTS FOR ALL AGENTS WINDMILLS.

Napo-Resolene

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

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NEWSPAPER

SMUGGLERS FREE GREAT COMEDIAN

Council of State Grants Nat Goodwin May Play Pardons to Four. Here in July.

Crew and Cook of the Henrietta Will Be Released Today.

President Dole, Ministers Cooper and Smith, and Messrs. Naone, P. C. Jones, Winston, Ena, Wilder, Ka-ne, Nott, Phillips, Kennedy, Robinson and G. W. Smith, secretary, comprising the Council of State, met yesterday afternoon to consider the application of H. W. Wheeler, J. H. Brown, M. Carnell, members of the crew, and Hoyer, cook of the Henrietta, who were convicted in April, 1895, of importing opium, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 each and undergo an imprisonment of three months at hard labor.

The petition was signed by T. Rain Walker and others, and presented to the Council by Minister Smith, who, in reviewing the case, stated that Wheeler is quite ill. The petition set forth the fact that the men shipped on the schooner, believing she was going to Mexico, and that one of them was so much under the influence of liquor at the time that he had to be helped on board the vessel. Mr. Smith stated, further, that the prison inspectors had declined to act on the petition, because they believed it was a matter for the Council to consider. The case had gone to the Supreme Court, and the fact that one Justice had filed a dissenting opinion might have some weight in the petition. The applications did not include pardons for the captain or the agent of the combination, and as their sentence, under the poor debtors' act would expire July 11, they are now serving out their fine. The Executive favored granting the pardon.

Mr. Kennedy said the petition was dated January last. He would like to know if the Executive thought they would accept the pardon.

Mr. Smith replied that he was quite sure of it. Mr. Kennedy then said he would favor it.

Mr. Ena wanted to know who would support them after they were released. The law stated that immigrants could not land without having \$50, and he believed the men should be obliged to leave the country.

Mr. Jones wanted to know whether the men were shipped as regular seamen or on a lay. If the latter, then they were as guilty as the master or agent.

Mr. Smith read from the records of the Supreme Court, showing the suit for wages. From this, he considered the men were sailors.

Mr. Jones then seconded Mr. Kennedy's motion. Mr. Winston seconded Mr. Ena's motion.

Mr. Ena said his was not a motion, only a suggestion. Mr. Phillips said if the men served their time they could not be forced out of the country, and he did not see why they should be if pardoned.

Mr. Smith said he had information to the effect that the men would be cared for and would leave the country.

Mr. Ena again said that his was not a motion; he merely asked for information.

The petition was unanimously granted.

DISEASED HOGS.

Evidence Brought Out in the Winston Suit

In the trial of the cause of Winston vs. Hawaiian Pork Packing Company, some facts were brought out which would bring a feeling of nausea to every lover of the American hog. The suit was brought to recover a sum due and in dispute.

Mr. Winston, it appears, was a member of the company, as well as a purchasing agent, and in the latter capacity became a creditor to the company to a considerable sum. The claim was disputed and suit was threatened. Then Mr. Winston offered to compromise for \$150 less than his claim, rather than take the case into court. The pork company declined to make the compromise, and the suit followed.

Some of the testimony brought out a condition of affairs, bordering on the dreadful, at the hog slaughter house. A Chinaman, who claimed an interest in the business, testified that when he saw a hog in a very sick condition he always stuck it, so as to save loss. And this diseased pork was sold to consumers in Honolulu.

In one of William McCandless' letters to the plaintiff, while the latter was in California, shows that there were sometimes evidences of sickness, even to the manager of the company, but, apparently, that made no difference; the idea was to realize on the hogs, no matter what the result.

Following are some extracts from the letter, signed by Mr. McCandless:

"Honolulu, November 21, 1896.

"Dear Sir:— * * * The hogs have been wet a good deal of the time and have got the running at the nose but just as soon as see one a little of I run him in and had him killed so that is all that saved me from loss we had them well in hand before it began."

If the evidence in this case could be published the demand for pork in Honolulu would visibly decrease.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Greatest Comedian On American Stage After Jefferson—Arrangements to be Made.

E. C. Macfarlane is in receipt of a letter from Clay Greene, regarding the proposed engagement of the great American actor, Nat Goodwin, in Honolulu. Mr. Goodwin was here last autumn and played to enormous business during the one night he remained. To a reporter Mr. Macfarlane said yesterday:

"I had a talk with Mr. Goodwin when he was here, and he seemed anxious to come back and play a longer engagement. I wrote him a month or two ago, and by the last mail heard from Clay Greene, who is looking out for Mr. Goodwin's business. We have an amusement company here and people who will patronize first-class attractions. Now is the time for the company to make a success or failure."

"The Frawley Company is booked to appear in September, but that is too long to wait, when we can get a better attraction before then. Goodwin wants a sure \$2,500, and I am confident there will be no difficulty to secure it, for he has a large repertoire of plays, and a company of excellent artists, better, perhaps, than any we have yet seen, and as we have not had a dramatic company since December last, it seems to me that this is the time to secure the best obtainable when such an artist as Mr. Goodwin is ready to come."

"Why, the Frawley Company had a season ticket sale of nearly \$2,000 the first day. Goodwin should nearly double that amount. I am not afraid to guarantee liberally for a season of Mr. Goodwin, provided the amusement company will take hold of it. I have seen Mr. Scott, and think from what he tells me that a meeting of the company will be called before the Belgic leaves for the Coast. We must act promptly, for Mr. Goodwin wants to come here in July. If he does come, I think the largest houses in the history of the Opera House will be the result."

The night Mr. Goodwin appeared here in November last, the receipts were almost \$1,000 on the one performance, and this without a line of advertising, and with no previous announcement. It will be remembered that Marx, of the Frawley Company, claimed the Opera House, and declined to let Mr. Goodwin use it until several representative citizens called on him and expressed themselves in a manner which left no doubt of their feelings. It was whispered at the time that there was a percentage consideration, also, before Marx would yield. It was 3 p. m. when it was finally announced that Mr. Goodwin would appear, and in less than 10 minutes the Hobson Drug Company, where the box plan was open, was crowded to its capacity.

The play presented was "The Gilded Fool" and it was pronounced by the press and public to be one of the finest plays ever seen. In the character portrayed by Mr. Goodwin he had ample scope for both the comedy and sentimental side of life. He stands today pre-eminently the successor of Joseph Jefferson.

ONE THOUSAND LLAMAS LADEN WITH GOLD.

Who doesn't like to read about buried treasure? Who hasn't dreamed of finding it? What elicits suddenly to possess vast riches? Shining gold, sparkling gems! Things for which we have not been obliged to scheme or toil; that will free us from all need of scheming or toiling thereafter! Ah, let us not indulge such fancies. They make work seem like slavery and wages like pinches of common dust. Yet that such hidden masses of wealth exist there is no doubt. But where are they?

About four centuries ago the Emperor of Peru was a captive in the hands of the Spaniards. His people sent a train of 1,000 llamas (a small beast of burden resembling a camel) laden with gold to ransom him. While on their way, crossing the Andes mountains, the men in charge of the expedition heard of the death of the Emperor, and concealed this enormous treasure so effectually that not a trace of it has ever been found. Go and dig it up, and you will never again feel the sting of poverty.

But clap the brakes down hard on the wheels of your imagination. What was money to Robinson Crusoe? What would the wealth of Peru have been to Mrs. Jane Stranks, during a certain period of eighteen months that she tells about? Dust, my dear fellow, countless pinches of common dust. Here is the reason why—one more picture of that fearful furnace in which all earthly desires are melted into one prayer—"Oh, God, deliver me from pain!"

"In June, 1891," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, followed by bronchitis, which left me very low and feeble. I had no appetite, and the little food I forced myself to take gave me pain and palpitation of the heart. I had a weary, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, and was obliged to fight for my breath. I had a continuous hacking cough, and spat up quantities of thick phlegm. Later on I had gout all over me, as it were, my hands, face, and legs being puffed up, and was in agony day and night. I became so weak I could not raise my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed."

"For months I lay perfectly helpless and almost lifeless, having to be lifted in and out of bed. Four doctors attended me for nine months without effect. Then they told me they could do nothing for me, one of them giving me a letter of recommendation to Guy's Hospital. At Easter, 1892, my husband took me in a cab to that hospital, and I was placed in the Miriam Ward, and examined by several doctors."

"At this time a hard substance

seemed to have formed in my stomach,

which the doctors said was a tumor,

and treated me for it. I got weaker

and weaker, until one night the nurse

told me that the doctors had said I

was as bad as I could be, and would not

probably live through the night."

"The nurse placed a screen around my

bed, expecting me to die."

"Taking a slight turn for the better,

I returned home, but was soon as bad

as ever. After this I got a letter of

recommendation from our landlord, and

attended as an outdoor patient at

Victoria Park Hospital. After being under

treatment a month, I lost all faith in

medicine and gave up taking it. I was

now little more than a living misery. I

was tired of life, and often prayed that

the Almighty would take me. I now had

fits of shaking so bad that the bed

trembled under me. My head was so

full of pain that I thought I was going

mad, and several times a day I lost

consciousness."

"In this dreadful condition I lingered

on until November of last year, 1892,

when a book was left at our house

telling of a medicine called Seigel's

Syrup. I had lost all hope of getting well,

but my husband would have me try this

medicine. To please him I did so, and

after taking it a few days I felt a little

relief. My breathing was easier and my

appetite revived. Continuing with the

medicine, all pain gradually left me,

and I gained strength daily. In six

weeks I was able to go about the house

and do light work, the first time I had

done anything in eighteen months. I

am now in good health, and able to do

any kind of work. I owe my life to Seigel's

Syrup, and wish my case to be made

known. (Signed) Jane Stranks, 22

Gaywood Road, Hoe Street, Waltham-

stow, near London, April 20, 1893."

No words of comment can be too

strong for a case so remarkable. We

stand before it at a loss what to say.

It is not a miracle, of course, although

many a reputed miracle has been less

wonderful. How is it possible that

Seigel's Syrup could, with such appar-

ent ease, have restored to health a per-

son in so desperate a strait? Yet that

it did restore her is certain. The facts

have been thoroughly investigated and

established beyond dispute. Mrs.

Stranks was on the crumbling edge

of the grave, and was thence brought

back to the region of health, activity

and enjoyment. How was it done? There

is the simple secret. "The influenza

left her whole system debilitated,

as it usually does. Indigestion—which

in the first place invited influenza—

attacked her with increased power. Asthma,

heart disturbance, nervous prostration,

the inflamed and congested

stomach, which was mistaken for a

tumor, etc., etc.—all results and symptoms

of arrested digestion—followed. The private

and also the hospital treatment failed, because it was directed

to the symptoms, not to the cause. Finally

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was

appealed to, and responded by setting

the digestive function in operation,

expelling the poison from the blood,

and placing Mrs. Stranks at the head

of her house, a saved woman. But it

was a marvel all the same.

As to that pile of treasure hidden in

the Andes. We should like to have it.

Oh, yes. No use saying we shouldn't.

But as between riches and health—give

us health. For what would gold have

been to Mrs. Stranks the night she lay

behind the screen—given up to die? Ask

yourself that question."

Meeting of Rowing Association.

A meeting of the Rowing Association

was called at 12 noon yesterday, in the

office of A. G. M. Robertson, the presi-

dent, for the purpose of talking over

the matter of by-laws. There were

present: A. G. M. Robertson, W. Love

and Charles Crane of the Myrles; George

R. Carter, W. Chamberlain and W. E. Wall

of the Healanis; F. Kruger, Cupid Kel-

lanianale and W. McInerney of the Leilanis.

The object of the meeting was the

revision of the by-laws, in regard to the

rares. After some discussion, it was

decided to suspend the by-laws and

leave the consideration of the amend-

ments proposed by several of the

members present until a meeting to be

held Friday evening, May 14th, at 7:30

o'clock.

In the . . .

Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting

gave him a cold. The cold, neglected,

developed to a cough. The cough

sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose

of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at

the start, would have nipped the cold

in the bud and saved the sickness,

suffering, and expense. The house-

hold remedy for colds, coughs, and all

lung troubles, is

Ayer's

Cherry

Pectoral.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The

name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prom-

inent on the wrapper, and is blown in the

glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.



Beauty and Purity Found in Cuticura

CUTICURA realizes the greatest of human blessings, a skin without Blemish and a Body nourished with Pure Blood.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for every form of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Disease, with loss of Hair. — Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newberr & Sons, 1, King Edward st., London. PUTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.

For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL

OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We [Are] Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial

Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soil, by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED

TOBACCO CURE

HABIT

